CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

ANNUAL REPORT

on the work of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1960

J. S. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
City of Stoke-on-Trent

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1960, which has been prepared on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health in Circular 1/61.

The Registrar General estimated the civil population at the middle of the year to be 270,200 a decrease of 600 compared to a decrease of 300 during the previous year.

During the year 4,178 births were registered compared to 4,220 in the previous year. This gives a birth rate of 15·5 compared to 15·6 in the previous year. This compares with 17·1 for England and Wales.

The total death rate was 10·9 which is 0·6 higher than last year. The rate for England and Wales was 11·5. There was one Maternal Death during the year compared with none in 1959.

The Infant Mortality rate is again low at 24·9 but is higher than our lowest ever record of 20·6 per 1,000 live births in the previous year.

For the ninth year in succession, no case of diphtheria occurred in the City. As cases still occur from time to time in the country, there is still need for a high immunisation rate if this killing disease is to be completely wiped out.

For the second year running no case of poliomyelitis occurred in the City. The response to immunisation in the 0 to 15 age group is very satisfactory, being over 90%. In the next age group up to 25 years it is good being over 70% but requires much effort in both groups to bring it to as near 100% as is humanly possible. We must commend this policy of protection against these serious diseases to all our citizens so that the overall protection rate becomes high enough to prevent or limit the spread of the disease.

In this country there is no compulsory immunisation and vaccination against disease. For a number of reasons this is probably a good thing, but, except in time of an epidemic, it calls for a great deal of continuous hard, persistent work in persuasion to obtain good results.

I would commend to you the reports by Dr. F. Smith and Dr. Posner which show the continued improvement in the tuberculosis picture in this area. There has been a further 6% drop in notifications of tuberculosis and the case finding rate is below 2 per 1,000 for the fourth successive year. I am most grateful to Dr. Smith and his fellow Chest Physicians and to Dr. Posner, Medical Director of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, for their excellent work and co-operation.

For some years the Womens Voluntary Service have been running a Chiropody Service at four centres indirectly on our behalf. During 1960 an agency agreement was entered into with them for this Service under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. This Service was considerably extended during the year and is limited mainly by shortage o qualified chiropodists. Its provision is at present limited to the elderly the physically handicapped and to expectant and nursing mothers Most of the sessions take place in local authority clinics or in W.V.S. premises and a small charge is made for the service provided. Domiciliary visits are arranged if a doctor certifies this to be essential.

This is a most useful social service for the elderly and helps many o them in ways out of all proportion to the actual amount of treatmen given. We are very grateful to the members of W.V.S. who do the clerica and administrative work voluntarily and so ably.

The Mental Health Act, 1959 was implemented in various stage during the year and the whole Act came into force at the beginning o November, 1960. This brought many changes and we hope is the beginning of a new enlightened outlook on Mental Health.

Our first hostel for subnormal women and girls was opened in August 1959 and is already proving its worth. It is of interest that the demand for places proved much smaller than had originally been thought likely and at the end of the year it was not half filled.

The new Psychiatric Centre at Shelton, opened on 1st March, provided by the Local Authority and staffed by their Mental Welfare Officers and by Regional Hospital Board Consultants has proved most useful. Here patients are seen whom the consultants feel are best treated away from the hospital atmosphere. The consultants refer either patients discharged from hospital or patients from their normal hospital out-patients to the Centre. Consultants and welfare officers are both present at each session and can consult easily on the needs of the patient or his work etc. so that everything possible can be done for the good of the patient. The Centre also provides the only out-patient facilities in the City for subnormal patients and the consultant from Stallington Hall attends regularly.

This year the Minister of Health approved the City Council's arrangements for training courses for the National Certificate in District Nursing. The first course commenced in September, 1960 with twelve nurses and the examination was held in January, 1961 and all were successful.

Another important development was the provision of a laundry at Richmond Lodge, Shelton, for use by persons receiving Home Help where no alternative provision for laundry could be made and for laundering bedlinen and nightclothes etc. for incontinent persons being nursed at home by the District Nursing Service. A linen exchange service is provided in conjunction with this. The laundry is collected and delivered in a Health Department vehicle. This service is at present limited (by physical capacity) to an area of approximately one-third of the City.

It is hoped to increase the provision and to cover the whole City as soon as practicable. This Service is most useful and has helped some incontinent elderly people to remain out of hospital.

Health Education Talks are given to any group of interested people on a very wide variety of subjects associated with Public Health. We invite requests from organisations for us to provide speakers on Health topics.

Each year I pay tribute to the staff of the Department. It may appear to be mere routine but is indeed not so. It is a sincere tribute to all the members of my staff who work so loyally with me and so well and happily together to ensure that the services continue to run efficiently.

My thanks are again due to the General Practitioners of this area for their ready co-operation in every way, also to the Clerk to the Stoke-on-Trent Executive Council; the Chairman and members of the Local Medical Committee; the Secretary and many members of the Hospital Management Group Staff and the Consultants in the area who help us so readily.

The work of a health department cannot be carried out in isolation. We depend a great deal on many people, in particular perhaps my professional colleagues, for much help in what we seek to do. Our work touches also on that of many other departments and we depend greatly on the co-operation we receive from them. It has been readily given and I gladly record my thanks.

I would like to express on my own behalf and on behalf of the staff of the Health Department our appreciation of the help and interest of Alderman Mrs. A. L. Barker, our Chairman for the past five years until May. Her knowledge, interest and wisdom has been an inspiration to me on many occasions.

To our new Chairman, Councillor William Bailey, we extend a welcome and our thanks for his help and interest, and this too to all members of the Health Committee.

My grateful thanks and acknowledgment of excellent service are sincerely due to the members of the administrative, clerical, technical and medical staffs.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Glebe Street,
Stoke-on-Trent.
November, 1961.

Health Committee at December, 1960

CHAIRMAN ALDERMAN (Mrs.) A. L. Barker, O.B.E., J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—
Councillor Rev. A. Perry

The Deputy Lord Mayor
Alderman S. Capewell, J.P.
Alderman W. J. Eardley, J.P.
Alderman (Mrs.) B. E. Meakin, M.B.E.
Alderman (Mrs.) H. Slater, M.P.
Alderman G. J. Timmis, O.B.E., J.P.

Councillor W. Bailey, J.P.
Councillor H. Brown
Councillor R. B. Cant, B.SC. (ECON.)
Councillor H. Chadwick
Councillor (Mrs.) A. Gatensbury
Councillor (Mrs.) F. Jones
Councillor T. Mann
Councillor (Mrs.) G. E. Marrow
Councillor J. A. Pond
Councillor G. Price
Councillor J. Ruane

SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health,
JOSEPH STEWART HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,
HORACE BAILEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Maternity and Child Welfare Officer,
MARY M. ESSEX LOPIESTI, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Assistant Maternity Child Welfare Officers,
AGNES J. H. STONE, M.B., Ch.B.
ELIZABETH DOROTHY COOPER, M.B., Ch.B.
MYRTLE ENID SUMMERLY, M.B., Ch.B.

Chest Consultant (Part Time),
FREDERICK ALAN SMITH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chest Physician (Part Time),
CHARLES McBRIDE, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Chief Public Health Inspector,
F. COLBERT, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

Ambulance Officer,
F. E. S. JONES

Senior Mental Health Officer,
Vacant

Public Analyst,
A. HOULBROOKE

Chief Clerk,
H. R. TOPHAM

SMOKE ABATEMENT
SEWAGE

HEALTH AND HOUSING EXHIBITION
GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR

The Health Committee and Housing Committee collaborated in staging a Health and Housing Exhibition in the King's Hall, Stoke-on-Trent from 3rd May to 10th May inclusive as part of the Golden Jubilee Year celebrations.

In addition to the Health and Housing Departments the following services took stalls at the exhibition:—

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT
CEMETERIES AND CREMATION DEPARTMENT
CERAMIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES
CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
CLEANSING DEPARTMENT
PARKS
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE
SEWAGE DEPARTMENT
SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT
WELFARE SERVICES
TUBERCULOSIS AND MASS RADIOGRAPHY
WATER BOARD
BUCKNALL INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL

and

In addition to large numbers of the general public the exhibition was visited by organised parties of school children, nursery staffs and members of voluntary bodies etc.

Opposite is shown a photograph of the exhibition.

PART 1.

Vital Statistics

AREA AND POPULATION

The City is 21,190 acres in area. It is 10 miles long, and in no part more than 5 miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water.

The Registrar General gives the civilian population of the City as 270,200 at the middle of 1960. This figure is a decrease of 600 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year.

The Registrar General in his Report on the Census, 1951, gave the population figure as 275,115.

The populations at the Census periods were as follows :—

	Census 1911	Census 1921 (Extended Area)	Census 1931	Census 1951
TUNSTALL	27,390	27,791	27,890	25,486
BURSLEM	41,566	42,462	43,368	36,631
HANLEY	66,255	67,876	66,199	51,126
STOKE	36,218	39,277	44,293	45,245
FENTON	25,626	26,718	26,154	20,631
LONGTON	37,479	42,629	44,297	53,062
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCKNALL, etc., Wards 27 and 28	—	20,894	24,438	42,934
Totals	234,534	267,647	276,639	275,115

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18·6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21·0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22·0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended City in 1931 was 13·05, and in 1951 was 12·98.

INHABITED HOUSES

The number of inhabited houses at the Census of 1931 for the City was 58,687, and in 1951 was 74,278. The number of inhabited dwellings at the present time is estimated at 86,328.

During the year 1960, 536 dwellings were certified for habitation; 179 dwellings were built by the Corporation, and 357 dwellings were built by private owners.

Table 1—Areas, Population in Wards at Census.

Ward	Acreages	Population at Census 1921 (Revised)	Population at Census 1931	Population at Census 1951
1	1,090·93	10,321	10,268	10,518
2	249·70	10,046	9,547	5,852
3	417·94	8,021	8,075	9,116
4	439·66	8,191	7,903	5,513
5	433·25	8,481	9,783	11,559
6	214·84	9,773	9,384	6,167
7	294·94	8,574	8,267	7,015
8	480·95	8,355	8,031	6,377
9	226·95	11,909	11,662	7,246
10	255·75	10,497	10,080	8,358
11	500·53	10,773	10,496	8,130
12	203·77	8,958	8,767	7,061
13	315·91	9,237	8,513	6,753
14	266·96	8,304	7,748	5,993
15	202·92	9,655	8,933	7,585
16	611·60	10,097	11,759	11,822
17	280·85	9,511	9,193	8,239
18	200·03	10,084	8,945	6,661
19	417·58	8,330	8,938	7,140
20	565·65	9,208	8,482	5,390
21	1,595·70	10,422	14,396	18,523
22	747·92	9,754	8,734	8,101
23	2,329·43	10,333	10,482	13,990
24	1,092·84	12,879	12,326	10,426
25	305·80	9,409	8,913	8,234
26	1,640·40	10,866	12,576	20,412
27	2,701·20	13,700	13,860	19,545
28	3,106·00	7,505	10,578	23,389
	21,190·00	273,238	276,639	275,115

Since the number of wards was reduced in May, 1955 from 28 to 24, the estimated population in wards as at mid 1957 is not comparable to the above table and is shown separately in the following table.

Table 2—Population in Existing Wards.

Ward	Estimated Population Middle of 1960
1	10,257
2	10,605
3	13,534
4	7,322
5	10,495
6	7,482
7	13,575
8	12,635
9	11,076
10	8,925
11	10,696
12	11,079
13	9,953
14	9,376
15	11,080
16	18,243
17	9,961
18	11,610
19	9,476
20	15,995
21	8,752
22	10,934
23	12,479
24	14,660
TOTAL	270,200

RATEABLE VALUE

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the General Rate at 1st April, 1961 was £2,968,027, compared with £2,911,215 at 1st April, 1960.

On 1st April, 1961 the product of 1d. Rate was £11,846 as compared with £11,720 in 1960.

BIRTHS

There were 4,178 births registered and allotted to the City in 1960 giving a birth rate of 15·5 per 1,000 of the population.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for births (0·94 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate, it becomes 14·6 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for England and Wales was 17·1

The recorded rate is 0·1 lower than in 1959.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,030 to 1,000. For the year 1959 the ratio was 1,125 males to 1,000 females.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths was 1,393. In the previous year it was 1,418, a difference of 25, the number of births registered being 42 less than in 1959, while the number of deaths was 17 less.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the total births, 173 or 4·03 per cent., were illegitimate, compared with 175 or 4·04 per cent. in the previous year.

STILL BIRTHS

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still-births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 109 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these, 14 were attended by midwives, 3 by medical practitioners and 92 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the twelve months ending 31st December was 112.

Taking the number of still-births that occurred in 1960 as 112 it is equal to 2·61 per cent. of the total births. In 1959, there were 115 still-births, equal to 2·66 per cent.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	4,178
Live Births rate per 1,000 population	15·5
Still-births	112
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	26·1
Total live and still-births	4,290
Infant deaths	104
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	24·9
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births legitimate	24·7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births illegitimate	29·3
Neo Natal rate	17·9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4·03
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	0·233

Table 3

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1960 and previous years

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district			
			Nett						Under 1 yr of age		At all ages	
		Un-corrected Number	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the district	of Residents not registered in the district	Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
1951	272,600	5,081	4,318	15·8	4,117	15·1	611	140	144	33	3,506	12·9
1952	272,300	5,255	4,453	16·4	3,483	12·8	571	142	172	28	3,084	11·3
1953	273,700	5,448	4,503	16·4	3,503	12·8	572	65	126	28	2,996	10·9
1954	274,100	5,192	4,273	15·6	3 565	13·0	600	57	142	33	3,022	11·0
1955	274,000	5,295	4,180	15·3	3,685	13·5	645	83	129	31	3,123	11·4
1956	273,300	5,265	4,248	15·6	3,638	13·3	664	60	113	27	3,034	11·1
1957	271,800	5,415	4,299	15·8	3,718	13·8	655	74	128	30	3,137	11·5
1958	271,100	5,649	4,358	16·1	3,572	13·2	717	168	115	26	3,023	11·2
1959	270,800	5,406	4,220	15·6	3,387	12·5	765	180	87	21	2,802	10·3
1960	270,200	5,354	4,178	15·5	3,549	13·1	764	157	104	25	2,942	10·9

Table 4

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 24 Wards.

WARD	No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1 . . .	146	14·2	114	11·1	14
2	138	13·1	129	12·2	37
3	224	16·5	209	15·4	16
4 . . .	107	14·6	85	11·6	28
5 . . .	135	12·9	137	13·0	7
6 . . .	98	13·1	100	13·4	31
7 . . .	234	17·2	126	9·3	34
8 . . .	177	14·0	140	11·1	17
9 . . .	155	14·0	125	11·3	6
10 . . .	140	15·7	107	12·0	43
11 . . .	185	17·3	128	12·0	22
12 . . .	100	9·0	114	10·3	30
13 . . .	195	19·6	124	12·5	26
14	178	19·0	122	13·0	39
15 . . .	159	14·3	131	11·8	44
16	413	23·7	88	4·8	15
17	116	11·7	119	11·9	69
18 . . .	164	14·1	110	9·5	—
19 . . .	99	10·4	135	14·2	30
20	330	20·6	131	8·2	12
21	108	12·3	102	11·7	28
22	125	11·4	127	11·6	8
23	164	13·1	85	6·8	55
24	288	19·6	154	10·5	28
Whole City	4,178	15·5	2,942	10·9	25

Table 5

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole City since Federation.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1911	31·3	19·6	203
1912	31·2	15·9	128
1913	31·9	18·7	169
1914	31·6	17·4	144
1915	26·9	18·4	147
1916	23·9	16·8	126
1917	20·8	16·5	116
1918	22·3	20·3	111
1919	22·5	16·2	111
1920	30·9	12·8	98
1921	29·0	14·8	134
1922	25·9	14·3	115
1923	24·6	12·7	93
1924	23·7	13·5	101
1925	22·9	13·5	106
1926	21·7	12·5	101
1927	21·2	13·4	99
1928	19·6	11·7	87
1929	19·0	15·1	105
1930	19·9	11·7	70
1931	18·8	13·1	100
1932	17·2	12·1	88
1933	16·2	12·9	89
1934	16·7	11·7	85
1935	16·6	12·3	83
1936	16·8	12·4	74
1937	16·7	13·1	81
1938	16·4	11·3	52
1939	16·3	12·3	61
1940	17·0	13·2	61
1941	17·5	12·4	63
1942	18·9	11·9	49
1943	20·6	12·7	62
1944	21·4	11·6	51
1945	19·8	11·9	50
1946	22·2	12·1	55
1947	23·5	12·1	61
1948	20·0	10·7	42
1949	18·7	11·5	34
1950	17·0	11·4	43
1951	15·8	12·9	33
1952	16·4	11·3	28
1953	16·4	10·9	28
1954	15·6	11·0	33
1955	15·3	11·4	31
1956	15·6	11·1	27
1957	15·8	11·5	30
1958	16·1	11·2	26
1959	15·6	10·3	21
1960	15·5	10·9	25

Table 6

Vital Statistics compared with those of England and Wales over a period of five years, and the natural increase for Stoke-on-Trent.

	Death Rate		Birth Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate		Natural Increase in Population, Stoke-on-Trent
	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	
1956	11·1	11·7	15·6	15·6	27	24	1,214
1957	11·5	11·5	15·8	16·1	30	23	1,162
1958	11·2	11·7	16·1	16·4	26	22	1,335
1959	10·3	11·6	15·6	16·5	21	22	1,418
1960	10·9	11·5	15·5	17·1	25	22	1,236

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1960 was 3,549. This gives a death rate of 13·1 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths, 2,023 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included the net deaths belonging to the district is 2,942 (1,505 males and 1,436 females), and the death rate 10·9 per 1,000.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for deaths (1·29 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 14·06 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11·5

The death rate of 10·9 per 1,000 was 0·6 higher than that of 1959.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	1960	1959
Tubercular Diseases	35	37
Congenital Debility and Malformation, etc., including Premature Birth	85	73
Bronchitis	188	154
Pneumonia	135	112
Organic Heart Disease, etc.	900	816
Cancer	579	578
Violence	119	126
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	29	24
Influenza	2	32

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES

	1960	1959
Smallpox	0	0
Enteric	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	3	0
Measles	0	0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	3	1

Lead Poisoning

No deaths from lead poisoning have occurred since 1950.

Cancer

The total number of deaths from cancer was 579, an increase of 1 from the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 2·020 and in England and Wales the rate was 2·157.

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1960.

Causes of Death	WARDS																																							
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All causes Certified ..	63	51	68	61	105	104	45	40	67	70	47	53	61	65	72	68	71	54	49	58	69	59	57	57	63	61	67	55	67	64	50	38	60	59	58	52	62	73	59	72
All causes Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis–respiratory	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1
Tuberculosis—other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—																																								
Stomach ..	3	4	5	1	5	—	2	—	—	—	4	1	2	5	4	1	2	1	—	1	5	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	6	4	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	4	1
Lung, Bronchus	3	—	7	1	3	—	4	1	7	2	6	—	4	1	5	—	6	—	3	—	7	1	5	1	3	1	6	—	5	—	2	1	2	—	5	—	4	—	5	1
Breast	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	2	—	4	—	6	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	2
Uterus	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	2
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	7	8	7	3	5	10	3	6	2	6	—	3	1	9	7	8	6	2	3	9	12	3	3	5	1	4	3	3	8	9	3	3	7	2	4	3	7	5	4	5
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	1	8	6	6	16	19	3	5	10	18	5	8	4	8	4	9	11	7	6	12	9	7	6	6	6	10	11	10	4	7	3	9	4	9	5	9	2	8	5	11
Coronary Disease, Angina	21	2	11	13	32	26	9	6	14	4	14	7	14	10	17	11	9	8	10	4	6	12	12	8	16	9	16	6	19	9	6	2	10	11	14	13	12	8	10	8

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1960—*continued*

Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	2	1	—	5	3	—	4	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1
Other Heart Disease ..	3	3	4	7	12	14	3	4	5	8	6	11	2	6	5	10	8	11	4	5	4	8	6	4	6	5	7	7	4	5	7	3	4	10	6	7	5	18	2	12
Other Circulatory Dis'se	1	3	4	9	5	6	5	—	6	6	1	6	3	5	1	4	3	—	1	2	1	1	2	6	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	4	4	5	5	8
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	7	1	3	—	3	6	2	2	6	6	1	2	4	—	3	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	—	5	2	4	1	1	2	4	3	2	3	3	2	3
Bronchitis	6	1	7	4	6	4	9	3	5	1	4	1	6	3	8	5	5	3	7	4	4	3	4	1	7	6	4	2	4	2	5	—	8	3	2	—	6	2	5	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	6	—	2	2	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	4	3	—	4	1	4	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1 —	2	—	3	—	3	1	5	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	1
Hyper plasia of Prostate	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	2	8	5	8	9	11	—	3	8	9	—	7	6	6	5	9	6	5	4	7	8	5	4	9	5	6	6	5	4	4	3	6	7	6	2	4	4	8	3	8
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
All other Accidents ..	1	2	1	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	1	1	2	5	1
Suicide	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Homicide & Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	63	51	68	61	105	104	45	40	67	70	47	53	61	65	72	68	71	54	49	58	69	59	57	57	63	61	67	55	67	64	50	38	60	59	58	52	62	73	59	72

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1960—*continued*

Causes of Death	WARDS								Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the district																					TOTAL DEATHS whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District		
	21		22		23		24		All Ages			Under 1 year		1 to 2 years		2 to 5 years		5 to 15 years		15 to 25 years		25 to 45 years		45 to 65 years		65 to 75 years		75 years and over				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
All causes Certified ..	49	53	61	66	45	40	90	64	1,505	1,437	2,942	56	48	6	1	6	1	8	6	19	5	60	45	479	336	435	393	436	602	1,065	958	2,023
All causes Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis–respiratory	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	22	10	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	4	9	5	2	—	9	7	16
Tuberculosis—other ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
Syphilitic disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm—																																
Stomach ..	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	70	40	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	32	13	23	13	10	14	37	22	59
Lung, Bronchus	4	—	2	1	3	1	10	1	111	13	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	57	11	38	1	12	1	62	10	72
Breast	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	2	1	57	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	28	1	13	—	10	1	32	33
Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	14	—	5	—	5	—	13	13
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	3	2	8	8	1	3	5	7	110	126	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	6	43	39	29	42	33	38	88	76	164
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	17	5	22	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	5	1	4	2	2	1	14	4	18
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	12	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	1	4	6	11	17
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	3	6	7	11	1	2	8	10	140	215	14 355	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	34	48	49	63	51	101	108	140	248
Coronary Disease, Angina	7	6	9	5	13	2	16	8	317	198	515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	123	35	99	70	88	91	189	119	308

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1960—*continued*

Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	20	32	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	3	2	13	11	16	8	15	23
Other Heart Disease ..	8	18	7	13	1	9	5	11	124	209	333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	5	24	31	38	52	56	121	61	87	148
Other Circulatory Dis'se	5	—	2	1	—	4	4	3	63	86	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	17	17	16	21	24	47	58	54	112
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
Pneumonia	1	1	2	5	2	5	6	—	67	68	135	3	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	3	20	7	31	52	72	64	136
Bronchitis	3	3	7	3	2	1	7	—	131	57	188	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	48	17	45	20	34	20	49	17	66
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	1	1	3	1	3	4 —	6	—	63	20	83	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	28	8	21	7	13	4	25	14	39
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11	8	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	1	4	4	16	7	23
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	7	8	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	2	1 2	1	2	7	10	17
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	12	17	29	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	9	2	5	3	2	14	9	23
Hyper plasia of Prostate	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	9	—	15	—	15
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Congenital Malformations	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	11	14	25	10	11	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	21	36
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	5	4	5	4	9	4	7	7	117	153	270	39	25	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	5	6	14	32	21	37	37	51	145	166	311
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	22	12	34	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	2	3	1	4	4	1	2	5	3	33	15	48
All other Accidents ..	2	1	2	3	3	1	3	4	32	31	63	1	1	1	1	—	—	5	3	6	2	2	2	7	5	3	3	7	14	21	33	54
Suicide	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	15	7	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	10	4	1	1	2	—	4	1	5
Homicide & Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	49	53	61	66	45	40	90	64	1,505	1,437	2,942	56	48	6	1	6	1	8	6	19	5	60	45	479	336	435	393	436	602	1,065	958	2,023

PART 2

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Number of cases notified	222
Number of cases removed to hospitals	19
Percentage of cases removed	8·6
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed ..	221
Number of deaths	0
Case fatality per cent.	0·0

The attack rate for the City during the year was 0·82 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the City during 1960 was 0·0.

Diphtheria

For the ninth year in succession, there have been no confirmed cases of diphtheria in the City.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever

Number of cases notified	—
Number of cases removed to hospital	—
Percentage of cases removed	—
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed ..	—
Number of deaths	—
Case fatality per cent.	0·0

Arrangements have been made for the innoculation against Enteric Fever, free of charge.

Smallpox

During the year no cases of Smallpox occurred.

Erysipelas

There were 11 cases notified during the year and in 9 cases the diagnosis was confirmed. There were no deaths. In 1959, 14 cases were notified with no deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

5 cases were notified as Cerebro-Spinal Fever during the year and 1 confirmed bacteriologically. There was one death.

Encephalitis

There were no cases of the above disease notified during the year.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There were no confirmed cases during the year, for the second successive year.

Dysentry

There were 40 cases of Dysentry notified during the year, of which 34 cases were confirmed bacteriologically.

Malaria

There were no cases of malaria notified during the year.

Influenza, Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia

The number of cases notified during the year was:—Influenzal Pneumonia, 3, and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 103. The number of deaths was :—Influenza 2, being equal to a rate of 0·008 per 1,000 of the population; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 135 being equal to a rate of 0·500 per 1,000 of the population.

Pemphigus Neonatorum

There were no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum notified during the year.

Measles

Measles was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1939, and during 1960, there were 212 cases notified.

There were no deaths during 1960 compared with 0 in 1959 and 0 in 1958.

The death rate from Measles in 1960 was 0·0 per 1,000 of the population.

Whooping Cough

There were 3 deaths from Whooping Cough during the year.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in the later months of 1939 and during 1960, there were 747 cases notified.

Food Poisoning

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)

1st Quarter	2
2nd Quarter	6
3rd Quarter	4
4th Quarter	—
Total	12

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS

Total Outbreaks 1 ; Total Cases 5.

OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE

Total Outbreaks — ; Total Cases —

SINGLE CASES

Agent identified 2; Unknown Cause 5.

Although the number of notifications of food poisoning is this year less than half the previous year's figure, there is no room for complacency.

Outbreaks still occur with disturbing frequency showing that the potential danger is widespread.

The essence of prevention of food poisoning lies in good personal and kitchen hygiene and in "cold" storage of all prepared foods not to be eaten immediately after preparation.

The rules of good hygiene are simple and easily carried out.

Members of the department are willing to give talks on this to any interested people by arrangement, and leaflets and posters are always available.

The North Staffs. Technical College run courses in Food Hygiene which should be attended by everyone engaged in the catering trade.

Table 8

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Deaths, Death Rate & Notification. Years 1912-1960

Year	No. of Notifications	No. of Deaths TOTAL	under one	1–2	2–5	5–15	15–25	25–45	45–65	65 & over	Death Rate
1960	121	32	–	–	–	–	–	1	15	16	·118
1959	120	33	–	–	–	–	–	4	12	17	·122
1958	163	48	–	–	–	–	1	7	21	19	·247
1957	178	37	–	–	–	–	–	5	15	17	·136
1956	267	59	–	–	–	–	–	11	30	18	·216
1955	337	73	–	–	–	–	1	15	38	19	·266
1954	297	74	–	–	–	–	4	15	45	10	·266
1953	297	94	–	–	–	–	4	21	42	27	·380
1952	314	95	–	–	1	–	9	27	34	24	·349
1951	281	119	–	–	1	–	8	34	58	18	·436
1950	258	140	–	–	–	1	6	45	63	25	·508
1949	422	156	–	2	–	–	21	52	60	21	·568
1948	264	150	1	1	2	–	17	42	68	19	·548
1947	317	144	–	1	1	–	19	45	63	15	·533
1946	296	165	1	1	–	1	21	59	63	19	·621
1945	281	151	1	2	1	3	21	59	52	12	·600
1944	290	160	–	–	2	2	27	45	70	14	·639
1943	264	184	1	1	–	2	33	59	65	23	·734
1942	338	180	1	1	–	1	29	69	69	10	·704
1941	377	210	1	–	1	9	46	68	77	8	·812
1940	339	188	–	–	1	2	37	59	80	9	·725
1939	323	203	–	–	–	2	37	66	79	19	·750
1938	375	181	2	–	1	–	31	64	67	16	·670
1937	458	218	1	1	2	3	39	82	83	7	·800
1936	511	200	–	–	1	5	39	60	74	21	·730
1935	466	244	1	3	–	3	38	89	95	15	·890
1934	501	229	1	1	2	2	50	82	73	18	·830
1933	467	242	1	2	1	2	48	91	78	19	·880
1932	582	235	1	1	2	3	45	81	92	10	·840
1931	604	271	2	–	1	7	45	97	111	8	·980
1930	576	281	–	–	5	9	55	103	100	9	1·010
1929	627	289	1	5	5	15	61	109	84	9	1·040
1928	524	261	3	5	8	9	47	94	85	10	0·930
1927	411	293	4	4	4	12	60	111	97	7	1·060
1926	406	275	3	8	8	10	61	86	93	6	1·000
1925	451	275	–	3	5	14	57	102	90	4	0·990
1924	354	254	–	3	1	11	56	91	87	5	0·910
1923	390	267	2	1	–	8	61	112	78	5	0·960
1922	452	294	2	2	6	18	56	112	89	9	1·060
1921	491	292	1	4	1	10	68	115	85	8	1·180
1920	587	260	1	2	4	13	53	118	65	4	1·040
1919	742	283	3	2	1	22	59	109	77	10	1·180
1918	606	325	6	3	9	34	64	132	73	4	1·560
1917	501	330	1	5	8	24	64	133	91	4	1·530
1916	580	326	2	3	10	27	49	123	102	10	1·480
1915	686	293	3	–	6	14	56	122	83	9	1·300
1914	775	308	1	2	6	15	47	146	87	4	1·270
1913	815	304	3	3	4	21	54	130	82	7	1·200
1912	730	300	1	6	4	14	56	135	82	2	1·200

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

121 cases of Pulmonary and 8 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

There were 32 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis which is equal to a death rate of 0·118 per 1,000; in 1959 there were 33 deaths and death rate of 0·122. In 1960, the death rate for England and Wales was 0·068 per 1,000 (Males 0·106; Females 0·032).

There were three deaths from forms of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary equal to a rate of 0·011 per 1,000. In 1959 there were four deaths and a death rate of 0·015 per 1,000. In 1960, the rate for England and Wales was 0·007 (Males 0·007; Females 0·007).

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0·129 per 1,000 compared with 0·075 in England and Wales.

Surgical Tuberculosis

Dr. Wainwright reports as follows:—

"During the year 1960 six cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in adults were treated as in-patients and one of these was a new case.

CLASSIFICATION

Spine	2
Knee	2
Ankle	1
Shoulder	1
TOTAL	6

"One has been discharged, cured or improved", and five transferred to other hospitals.

WRENBURY HALL COLONY

The Health Committee under the powers granted to them by Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, agreed to be responsible for the maintenance of certain patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who were, on the advice of the Medical Superintendent of the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, transferred from that Sanatorium to the above Colony.

This Colony is under the control of Cheshire County Council and the patients accommodated there are trained in various suitable types of employment with the object of rehabilitation, or eventual colonisation, that is, becoming permanent residents earning their own living.

During 1960, no patients were admitted to the Colony, none were discharged during the year, and one was still being maintained there by this Authority at the end of the year.

THE WORK OF THE CHEST CLINIC

by Dr. F. A. Smith, Chest Consultant.

During 1960 the work of the Chest Clinic continued on similar lines to that of 1959 and preceding years. Total attendances were somewhat reduced but the number of notifications of fresh cases of tuberculosis was almost the same as in 1959.

Altogether 133 new cases of pulmonary disease were notified compared to 136 in 1959, a fall of 2·2%. Reference to Table 9 shows the sex distribution of the notifications during 1960. As can be seen there was a fall in the number of male cases notified but in women the numbers increased from 41 to 50 although women represent only a little more than one-third of the total notifications. Pulmonary disease in children remained at the same level of about 8% of all notifications.

Table 9

	1960	1960 (% of total)
Men	72 (84)	54·13 (61·76)
Women	50 (41)	37·60 (30·15)
Children (up to 15) ..	11 (11)	8·27 (8·09)
Totals	133 (136)	100·00 (100·00)

Despite the fall in numbers a total of 46 new patients suspected to be suffering from some form of chest disease are still seen at the Chest Clinic each week at new patients sessions.

A total of 133 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year represents one active case for every 18 patients examined throughout the year.

84 (representing 63%) of the 133 new cases of tuberculosis were found to have tubercle bacilli in their sputum almost identical to the numbers noted in 1959.

The age and sex distribution of the 133 new notifications in 1960 is shown in Table 10:—

Table 10

Age Groups	Males	% of Total	Females	% of Total
½—3 ..	—	—	2	3·39
4—6 ..	—	—	1	1·69
7—9 ..	1	1·35	2	3·39
10—12 ..	1	1·35	3	5·09
13—15 ..	—	—	1	1·69
16—20 ..	3	4·05	6	10·17
21—25 ..	6	8·11	4	6·78
26—30 ..	2	2·70	2	3·39
31—35 ..	2	2·70	5	8·47
36—40 ..	4	5·41	8	13·56
41—45 ..	6	8·11	2	3·39
46—50 ..	7	9·46	7	11·86
51—55 ..	8	10·81	—	—
56—60 ..	14	18·91	6	10·17
61—65 ..	6	8·11	4	6·78
66—70 ..	5	6·76	3	5·09
71—75 ..	4	5·41	3	5·09
76 and over	5	6·76	—	—
TOTAL ..	74	100·00	59	100·00

Reference to Table 10 shows that 66% of the males notified were over 45 years of age (compared with 54% for 1959) and nearly 46% were over 55 years of age. The conclusion seems to be that more and more is tuberculosis tending to become a disease of middle aged and elderly men whereas in women it still seems principally to affect the age group 16—45 as 47% of the female cases notified fall into this category.

The sex and age distribution of the 84 positive sputum cases is shown in Table 11.

Table 11

AGE GROUP	SEX	
	Males	Females
Up to 15 years . .	1	1
16—20	—	2
20—25	3	—
26—30	2	1
31—35	1	4
36—40	3	4
41—45	4	1
46—50	5	5
51—55	7	—
56—60	13	6
61—65	5	1
66—70	4	2
71—75	2	3
76 plus	4	—
TOTALS	54	30

Table 11 also shows that 40 out of 54 men known to be infectious at one time or another came into the age group 46 and over. This represents nearly 75% of the total number of positive cases in men. In addition 4 positive and infectious men were over 76 years of age.

It is however gratifying to know that all four old men co-operated in treatment and are now sputum negative.

17 out of 30 (56%) women known to be positive were also in the over 45 age group and only 12 (40%) were in the child bearing age group.

During the six months July to December, 1960 there were 64 patients on the Clinic Register with a known positive and infectious sputum but 35 (55%) of these people were newly notified cases and of the remaining 29 patients almost all were in isolation and under treatment in hospital.

Table 12 gives details of the age sex distribution of 64 positive cases on the register in the last six months of 1960.

Table 12

Age Distribution of 64 Positive Cases on Clinic Register July to December, 1960

Age Groups	Males	% of Total	Females	% of Total
Up to 15 ..	1	2·27	1	5·00
16—20 ..	—	—	—	—
21—25 ..	2	4·54	1	5·00
26—30 ..	1	2·27	2	10·00
31—35 ..	3	6·82	3	15·00
36—40 ..	1	2·27	2	10·00
41—45 ..	6	13·64	2	10·00
46—50 ..	5	11·36	2	10·00
51—55 ..	6	13·65	1	5·00
56—60 ..	8	18·18	2	10·00
61—65 ..	3	6·82	1	5·00
66—70 ..	3	6·82	2	10·00
71—75 ..	3	6·82	1	5·00
76 plus ..	2	4·54	—	5·00
TOTALS ..	44	100·00	20	100·00

Source of New Cases

The source of new cases notified in 1960 is shown in Table 13. 1959 figures are given for comparison and it can be seen that during 1960 the principal source of new notifications was the Mass Radiography Unit. It is quite disturbing however to find almost a fifth of the new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified emanating from the General Hospitals in the City. Investigation of these individually shows that nearly half were admitted as emergencies for haemoptysis and half the remainder were admitted for acute chest symptoms suggestive of pneumonia. Seven new cases of tuberculosis were found in 341 new contacts examined representing one patient with tuberculosis for every 50 contacts examined—much less than in the previous year when it was one patient in every 34—but a gratifying sign. Liaison with the Mass Radiography Unit in Contact Examination in factories and other places of work continues to be very satisfactory and, of course, thousands of contacts X-rayed by the Mass Radiography Unit never need to attend the Chest Clinic.

Table 13

Source of New Cases of Pulmonary Disease 1960

Source	1960 No.	1959 No.	1960 % of Total	1959 % of Total
Mass Radiography Unit . .	51	36	38·35	26·47
General Practitioners . .	39	50	29·32	36·75
Hospitals	28	38	21·05	27·94
Contacts	7	9	5·26	6·62
Others	8	3	6·02	2·22
TOTALS	133	136	100·00	100·00

During 1960 a total of 409 patients had their names removed from the Chest Clinic Register having been classed as "recovered". A total of 1,208 names remain on the register of known and notified cases all of them under supervision and attending at intervals for routine examination and X-ray.

Table 14 shows the age and sex distribution of the patients still on the Register; compared to 1959 there has been a reduction from 1,622 to 1,208 i.e. about 25%.

The names of 95 other patients were removed from the Register for other reasons such as leaving the district or activity of the original suspected disease not being proved.

Table 14

Sex Distribution of the Total Number (1,208) of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Clinic Register as at 31st December, 1960

	Number	% of Total
Men	714	59·11
Women	381	31·54
Children (up to and including age 15)	113	9·35
TOTALS	1,208	100·00

Deaths

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis fell during 1960 to a new low level of 32, one less than in 1959. On the other hand, tuberculosis was considered as a contributory cause of death in 20 other patients. These were principally patients in whom post mortem examinations had been performed and hirtherto unsuspected tuberculosis of one or other organ was discovered.

Table 15 and the accompanying graphs shows the age and sex distribution of those patients known to have died from pulmonary tuberculosis and the trend of notifications and deaths over the thirteen years from 1948 to date.

Table 15

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis Sex and Age Distribution.

Sex	Numbers in Age Groups				
	25—44	45—64	65—74	75 plus	Totals
Males . .	—	11 (50%)	9(40·9%)	2 (9·1%)	22
Females . .	1 (10%)	4(40%)	5(50%)	—	10
Totals . .	1 (3·1%)	15(46·9%)	14(43·8%)	2 (6·2%)	32

Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis

During 1960 a total of 12 new cases of non pulmonary were notified. This compares with 18 such cases in 1959. Details of the site of disease in these cases are shown in Table 16.

Table 16

Site of or Type of Disease	SEX										Totals
	Males					Females					
	under 1	2–5	6–15	16–45	45 +	under 1	2–5	6–15	16–45	45 +	
Adenitis of neck or abdomen	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Genito-urinary	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Bone and Joint . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Tuberculous Epiglotis . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	5	—	12

It is interesting to know the locality in which patients with tuberculosis reside in the City.

Table 17 gives details of residence of patients and shows that the north side of the City is still the principal source of new cases but reasons for this are obscure and equivocal.

Table 17

Residence of Patients whose Names are at present on the Clinic Register

Area No.	Districts	New Cases P.T. and O.E.T. 1960 No.	New Cases P.T. and O.E.T. 1960 % of Total	New Cases P.T. and O.E.T. 1959 No.	New Cases P.T. and O.E.T. 1959 % of Total
1	Comprising Tunstall, Chell Heath, Ball Green, Sandyford, Goldenhill, Pittshill, Brindley Ford, part of Norton and part of Stanfields	34	23·45	47	30·52
2	Comprising part of Burslem, Cobridge, Sneyd Green, Birches Head, Bucknall, inc. Bentilee & Ubberley Estates	22	15·17	31	20·13
3	Comprising Northwood, Hanley, Shelton, part Stoke, Hanford, Trent Vale, Trentham, Hartshill, and Basford	35	24·14	31	20·13
4	Comprising Meir, Longton, Blurton, Weston Coyney, Sandford Hill, Adderley Green ..	21	14·48	15	9·74
5	Comprising Fenton, part Stoke, Abbey Hulton, part Burslem, Smallthorne, part Norton	22	15·17	24	15·58
	Patients giving addresses outside the City Boundary	11	7·59	6	3·90
	TOTALS	145	100·00	154	100·00

Comparison of Notification
to Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

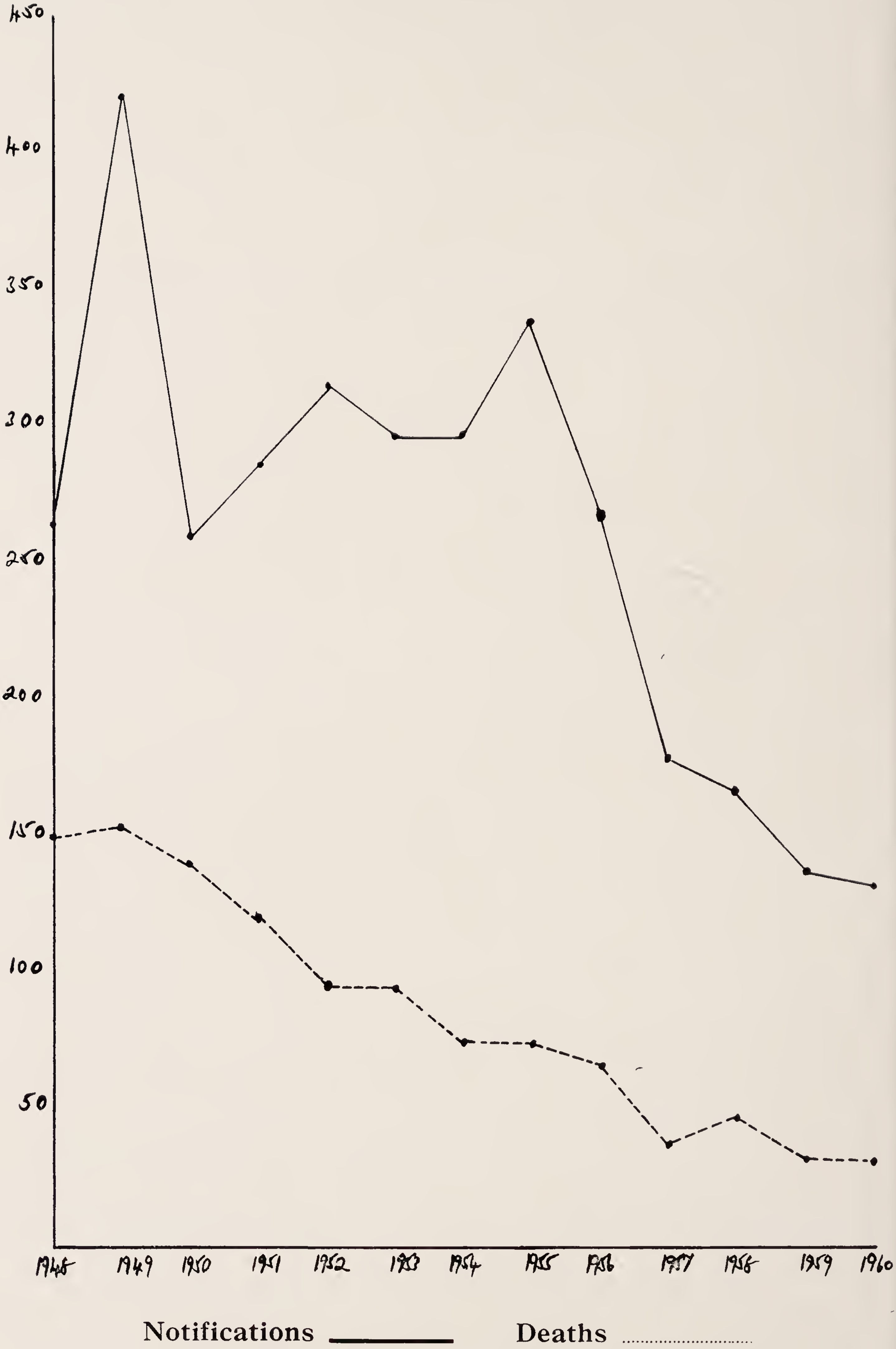


Table 18

Routine Work of the Chest Clinic

Table 18 gives an indication of the routine work of the Chest Clinic.

Statistics of Work 1953—1960

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
New patients examined (including contacts) . .	3,895	3,062	2,704	2,853	3,660	2,371	2,457	2,062
New contacts examined	668	807	753	842	597	503	341	315
Patient's attendances . .	17,584	18,562	17,716	17,833	15,600	12,171	10,005	7,567
X-ray Examinations . .	15,884	16,401	16,371	15,585	14,040	14,154	11,732	8,104
Mantoux Tests	3,894	4,320	2,350	1,822	2,650	2,268	2,305	1,703
A.P. and P.P. Refills . .	4,895	5,093	5,229	4,119	1,631	132	—	—
Ministry of Pensions and National Service Examinations . .	65	20	25	25	17	12	6	5
Visits made by Health Visitors	5,236	2,853	3,765	4,971	4,860	5,830	5,249	4,892
B.C.G. Vaccinations . .	163	230	228	256	284	191	205	174

Total attendances have fallen considerably and are now only one half of what they were in 1957. One of the reasons for this is the complete abandonment of collapse treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis and there no longer being a need for patients to attend for "refills".

Other causes are the decline in the numbers of new patients diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis and treatment with modern drugs require fewer attendances on the part of the patients after discharge from Hospital.

Hospital Treatment

Cheshire Joint Sanatorium

Three Hospitals cater for in-patient treatment of patients with Chest Diseases.

The principal Hospital for admission of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis and other chest diseases is the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium at Market Drayton.

During 1960 a total of 303 patients were admitted to this Hospital (217 males and 86 females) of these 78 males and 33 females had pulmonary tuberculosis and the remainder suffered from bronchiectasis, bronchitis and heart failure, cancer of the lung etc.

The other two hospitals to which cases of chest disease are admitted are the City General Hospital and Bucknall Hospital.

City General Hospital

Only 40 beds are available at the City General Hospital, Chest Unit, and there is an urgent need for more beds there.

Details of cases of chest diseases and of complicated tuberculosis affecting other organs admitted to the City General Hospital in 1960 are given in Table 19.

Table 19

Disease	MALES			FEMALES		
	Admissions	Discharges	Died	Admissions	Discharges	Died
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary and Genito-urinary, complicated by ..						
Diabetes or .. Pregnancy in Females	60	50	4	46	40	4
Conditions of a non-tuberculous nature	99	96	4	43	35	2
Carcinoma of Lung ..	25	24	2	3	6	—
TOTALS	184	170	10	92	81	6

A high turnover of beds is maintained at the City General Hospital resulting in economy of use and help to the patient and family doctor.

Bucknall Hospital

40 beds are available on Ward 7 at Bucknall Hospital for the treatment of complications of potters' silicosis and coal miners' pneumoconiosis.

The principal complications are heart failure, bronchitis and emphysema. During the year 118 such patients were admitted to Bucknall Hospital.

In addition a number of children's beds has been made available by the courtesy of Dr. Laing Brown, the Medical Superintendent, for the treatment of children suffering from primary tuberculosis and other conditions such as pneumonia, bronchitis, bronchiectasis and enlarged neck or lung glands.

Details of the 22 cases admitted to the Children's Ward during 1906 are given in Table 20.

Table 20

Analysis of the 22 Cases Admitted to the Children's Ward (Ward 2) Bucknall Hospital.

Type of Lesion	Boys Number	Girls Number	TOTAL
Enlarged Hilar Glands	—	1	1
Collapsed Segments of Lobes ..	—	—	—
Pleural Effusions	2	1	3
Tuberculous Glands of Neck ..	—	—	—
Bronchiectasis (non-Tuberculous) ..	2	1	3
Primary Complex	6	9	15
TOTALS	10	12	22

B.C.G. Vaccination

It is now generally acknowledged that vaccination against tuberculosis is desirable although from time to time articles appear in the Medical Journals pointing out the disadvantages. The principal disadvantage is alleged to be the masking of the numbers of child positive reactors in the community who might later have acquired their infection in the natural way and thus difficulty arises in assessing the extent of natural infection in the child and adolescent population. This is in some ways unfortunate but experience in other countries as well as in Great Britain show that the protection afforded to susceptible individuals is genuine and effective and more than outweighs any disadvantages or dangers in other directions.

During 1960 157 child contacts were examined and tuberculin tested and a total of 174 contacts were vaccinated with B.C.G. Since B.C.G. vaccination was first begun at the Chest Clinic in 1952 a total number of 1,404 contacts and others have been vaccinated and not one serious complication has arisen in any of them nor has any patient successfully vaccinated so far contracted active tuberculosis.

Table 21

B.C.G. Vaccination of Contacts, 1960

SEX	Under 1 year	1—2	3—5	6–10	11—15	16 and over	Total
Males ..	31	10	8	16	8	7	80
Females ..	20	27	14	16	11	6	94
TOTALS ..	51	37	22	32	19	13	174

Table 22

Child Contacts, 1960

AGE GROUPS	GIRLS						BOYS						Total of Contacts on which Mantoux Test was not required		POST-B.C.G.								TOTALS
	1/10,000		1/1,000		1/100		1/10,000		1/1,000		1/100				1/1,000				1/100				
															F.		M.		F.		M.		
	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	F/m.	M.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	
0–6 months ..	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	5	—	4	2	2	8	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	3	35
7 mths.–1 year ..	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
13 mths.–2 years	—	—	6	2	7	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	24
3–4 years ..	—	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	18
5–6 years ..	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	5	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	19
7–8 years ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
9–11 years ..	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
12–15 years ..	—	—	—	5	2	2	—	—	2	4	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
GRAND TOTALS ..	—	—	21	11	23	5	—	—	20	13	27	10	3	9	—	4	—	3	—	3	—	5	157

Refusals .. 2

Patients who did not attend for Mantoux reading .. 3

Finally, mention must be made of staff changes in 1960. During the year Dr. Martyn-Johns one of the Assistant Chest Physicians retired on age limit. Her place has been taken by physicians from the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium who now divide their work between that hospital and the Chest Clinic.

I also wish to record our very happy relationship with Dr. J. S. Hamilton and the staff of the Public Health Department. Without their help and support and that of the Stoke-on-Trent Health Committee our work would be infinitely more difficult and I wish to thank them for their unfailing kindness and co-operation.

As in the past, we continue to receive a great deal of help and advice from the Surgeons and Physicians at the General Hospitals for which we are extremely grateful. Similarly we enjoy the full co-operation of the General Practitioners and have a happy and useful liaison with the Mass Radiography Department and its director Dr. Posner.

I must also thank my colleagues at the Chest Clinic, doctors, nurses, clerical and radiographic staff. In particular I am especially grateful to Miss Turner, Chief Clerk at the Chest Clinic, and Miss Cunningham our Welfare Officer, both of whom make an indispensable contribution to the work of the Chest Clinic.

CHEST DISEASES WELFARE DEPARTMENT, 1960

Social casework at the Chest Clinic and hospital units over the year has in the main been concerned with domestic and financial problems. As is the case in most welfare departments, it has again been noted that families on reduced incomes tend to have many commitments with hire purchase, quite often far beyond their incomes during illness.

The continuity with patients, originally interviewed at the Clinic, followed-up regularly at the Sanatoria, and after recovery back again to the Clinic routine has been invaluable. All of the very elderly folk are visited at home following discharge from hospital to ensure that all possible services are made known and available to them. All cases where the prognosis is hopeless have also been visited. These domiciliary visits not only give a case follow-up, but also give the families concerned a little encouragement to face the difficult nursing problems of such cases. The assurance that the Welfare Officer may be called upon at any time for advice and assistance with nursing equipment and so on has been much appreciated.

Briefly, the work carried out at the Clinic is as under:—

Number of patients and dependants interviewed	1,278
Number of cases referred to the National Assistance Board	131
Bedding placed on loan through the Public Health Dept. . .	11
Free milk allowed to new cases	10
Clothing given to families through the W.V.S.	2
Clothing given to families through the Welfare Dept. . .	67
Home Help recommended	8
Handicrafts recommended	1
Meals on Wheels recommended	1
Pneumoconiosis applications	37
Furniture supplied	1
Admission of children to residential and day nurseries . .	15
Child care supervision	1
Admission to Unmarried Mothers' Home	1
Admission to Westcliffe	1
Admission to Salvation Army Hostel	1
Convalescent cases:—National Health	2
Public Health Department . .	11
Domiciliary visits to patients and dependants	419

Sanatoria

Constant visits to patients at the Bucknall and City General Hospital Chest Units, and the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium have been carried out as a normal routine follow-up.

Re-housing

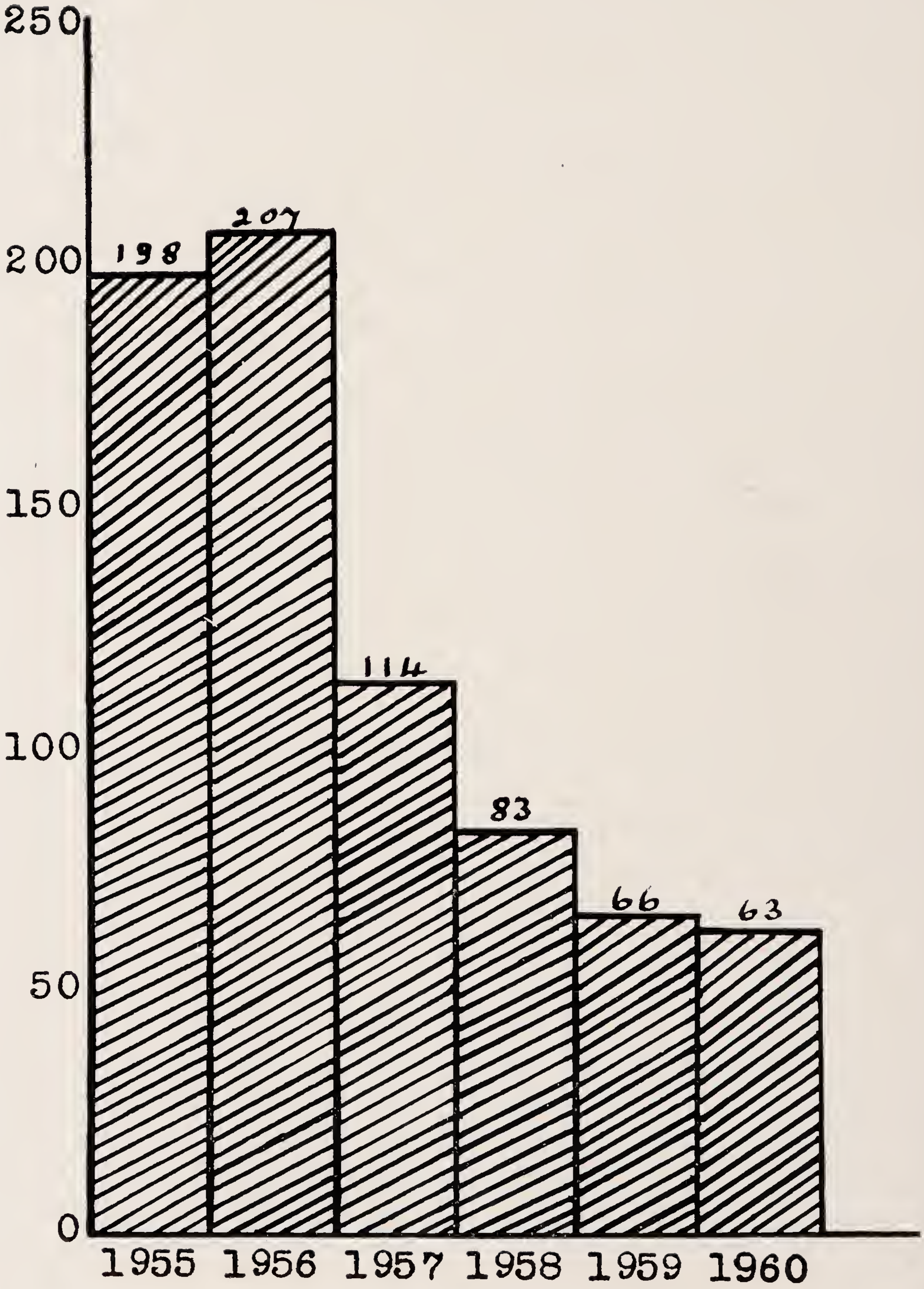
During 1960, 39 families were successfully re-housed by the City Housing Department. Advice and help was given to 20 cases through the department of the Public Health Inspector, whose assistance has helped to provide improvements where home conditions were below standard.

Convalescence

Two patients were sent on periods of convalescence through the National Health Service, and 11 patients through the Public Health Department and Chest and Heart Association.

Resumption of Employment.
Number of placings into Industry.

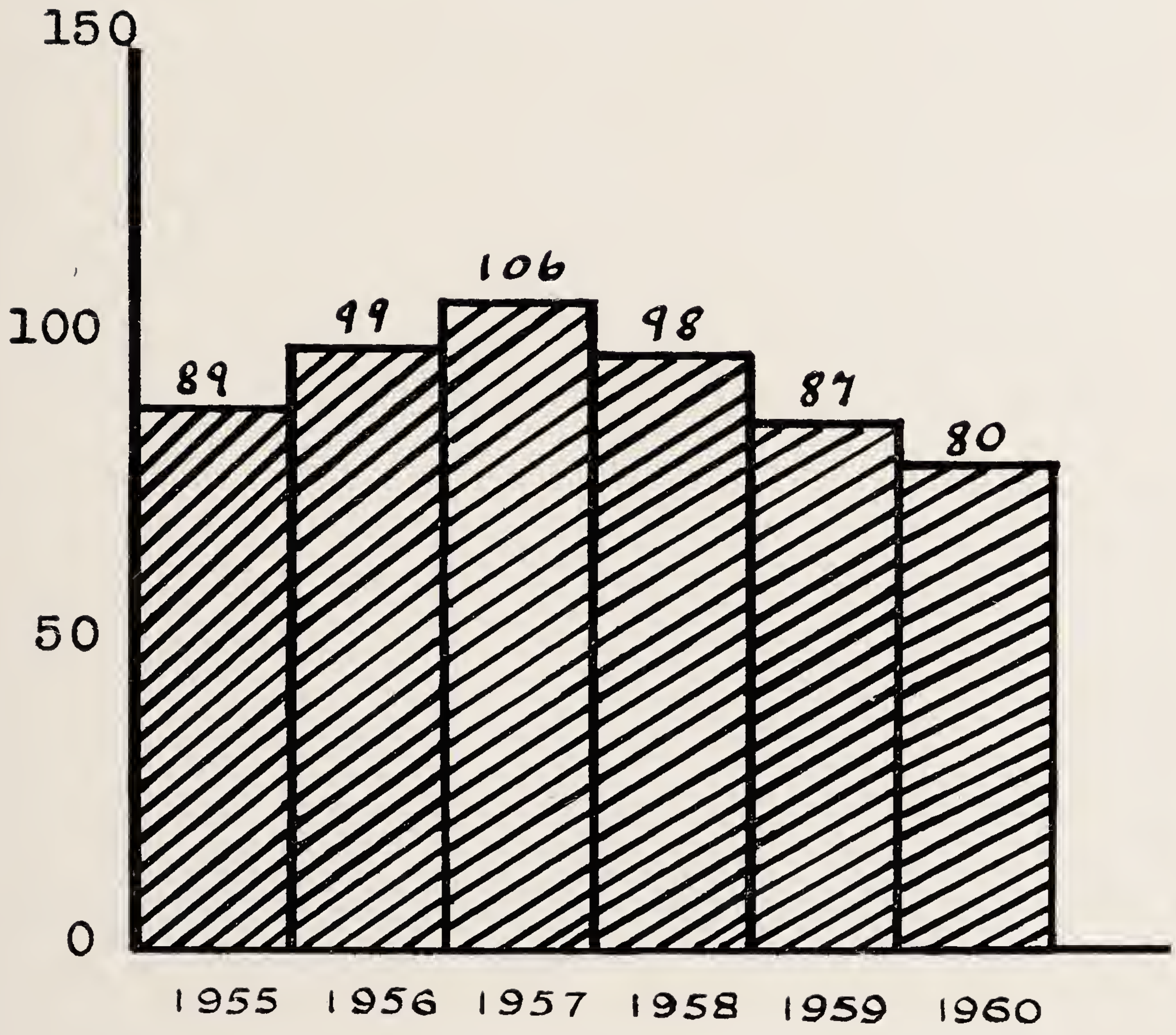
Graph 1



Patients classed as fit for work unemployed.

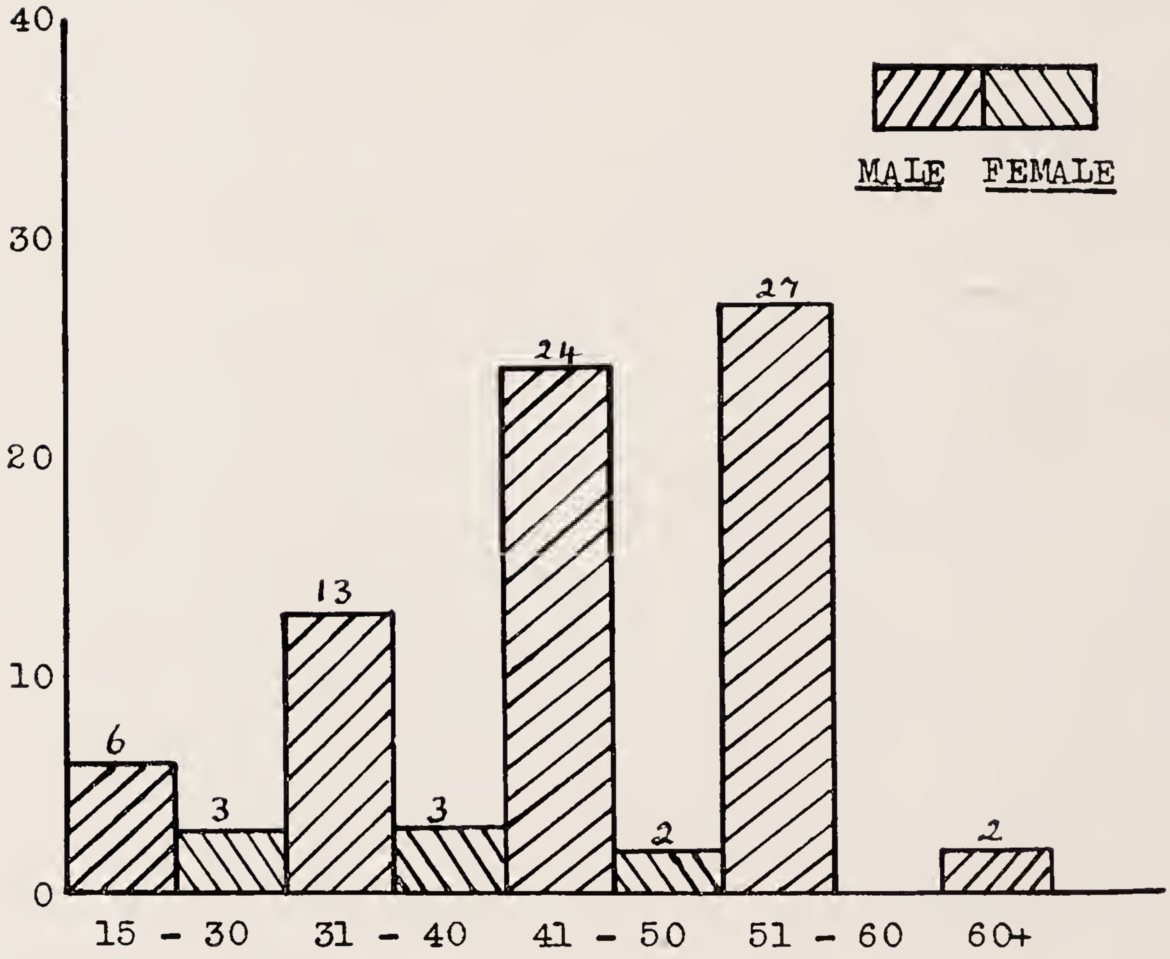
Monthly Average.

Graph 2



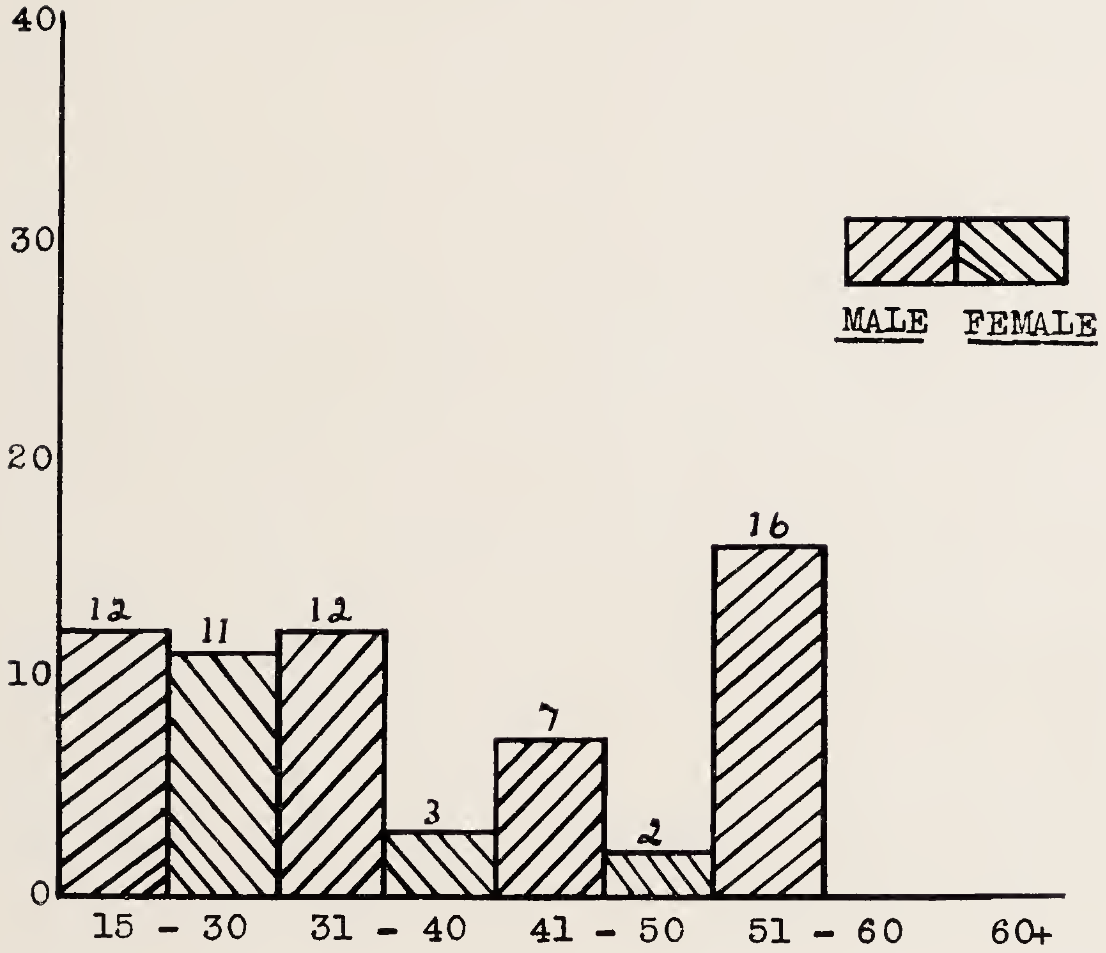
Age Groups of Patients fit for Work but Unemployed.

Graph 3



Age groups of patients who resumed employment.

Graph 4



Rehabilitation

During the year, 63 patients were found suitable light work through the Welfare and Ministry of Labour departments. As Graph 1 shows, this is the lowest figure over the last six years, but coupled with this is the growing number of male patients in the older age groups, for whom the employment situation becomes increasingly difficult. Indeed, the accent is on the age of the patient rather than the length of time he has been out of employment, which makes job finding so great a task. However, 16 cases in the 51—60 years group resumed employment during 1960.

The four graphs give an overall picture of the employment situation of chest cases during the year. An analysis of work into which patients were placed is as follows:—

	Male	Female
Pottery	16	5
Mining	4	—
Remploy	2	1
G.V.T. and I.R.U. . .	4	2
Miscellaneous	21	8

The need for sheltered employment has greatly reduced. The treatment for chest cases now, is such that when fit, work in open industry is more or less always recommended, as opposed to many recommendations for sheltered workshops, as was the case some years ago.

Unfortunately, the incentive to work is lost in cases where, with the allowances available, particularly for the tuberculous, the income is often equal to the would be weekly pay-packet. Even so, with encouragement and persistence, a few of the younger "retired" have found work.

Constant contact is still maintained with the local employment exchanges and employers, and every possible source and means of rehabilitation is afforded the patients.

General

Through the generosity of an anonymous donor, a television set was purchased and installed on Ward 7 at the Bucknall Hospital, 75 food parcels and 10 tons of coal were distributed to needy cases throughout the City, and financial assistance given to 7 convalescent cases.

The local voluntary organisations continued to help with the varied requests from the welfare department, all very much appreciated by both the patients and staff.

J. F. CUNINGHAM.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE IN 1960

by E. Posner, Medical Director

The service now operates two units: a 100 mm static set at its base at Hartshill and a 70 mm mobile unit for surveys in North Staffordshire and Shropshire. 60,000 persons were X-rayed by these units during 1960, which brings the total of films taken since the inception of the service in 1952, to 550,000.

The unit's base is open to the Public, to patients referred by General Practitioners, Ante-Natal cases and for X-rays requested by the Medical Officers of Health, at nine sessions during each week. There was a marked increase in routine X-rays for expectant mothers and a slight increase in General Practitioners cases, compared with the previous year. A scheme of pre-employment X-rays was arranged with a few local firms and it is hoped to extend this method to many other firms in the future, particularly in the pottery industry. The mobile unit X-rayed 16,000 persons in Stoke-on-Trent and large numbers in Leek, Stafford and Burton-on-Trent. During the summer a number of small villages in Staffordshire and Shropshire were visited.

Respiratory Tuberculosis

144 cases of tuberculosis requiring treatment and/or close supervision were detected by the two units. The case finding rate—2·4 per thousand —was the same as in the previous year. It was considerably higher at base than in the field and 80 of the 144 cases were referred by General Practitioners. At routine surveys in Stoke-on-Trent the prevalence of active or clinically significant tuberculosis was only 1·2 per thousand, a further small reduction compared with 1959, and the case finding rates at routine surveys in the Potteries compare favourably with most industrial areas in the United Kingdom. The unit contributed 38% of the new notifications in Stoke-on-Trent. The yield of cases in the main groups examined in 1960, is shown on Table 23.

Pneumoconiosis

With regard to industrial respiratory disease, the aims of the Stoke-on-Trent Mass Radiography Service are the following:—

1. To provide statistical information of the incidence and distribution of the disease in local industries. Such information helps the authorities concerned in assessing the relative seriousness of hazards in the various branches and jobs of the industry and in arranging a priority programme with regard to dust counts and preventive measures.

The statistical results of the M.M.R. Unit have been frequently discussed at informal conferences with Employers, Trade Union Officials, Officers of the British Ceramic Research Association and H.M. Factory Inspectors. In some instances, such as in earthenware towers and workers in the Abrasive Wheel Industry, Mass Radiography investigations contributed to improvements in dust prevention. At present particular attention is given to workers in china potters shops.

2. To provide easily accessible X-ray facilities for persons exposed to industrial dusts, who for various legislative and other reasons are not under supervision by the Pneumoconiosis Boards.

3. To advise workers, whose X-ray shows a stage of pneumoconiosis, which is likely to be accepted by the Pneumoconiosis Panels for the purposes of granting disability benefit, about the procedure to be followed. This is always being done through their General Practitioners.

4. To refer all patients with Progressive Massive Fibrosis and all those with tuberculous and other complications for investigations and supervision to chest clinics and hospital departments.

5. Research work.

The number of cases of pneumoconiosis, newly identified by the M.M.R. Service in North Staffordshire in 1960 was 460, the lowest since the inception of the service in 1952 (Table 24). Moreover, half of the new cases showed only very slight X-ray evidence of pneumoconiosis, (Category 1/–/–/) and were little disabled.

Only 8% of all new cases showed Massive Fibrosis (Table 25).

The changing proportions of X-ray categories found at three successive surveys of the local pottery industry are shown on Table 26. It is clear that the more advanced and disabling stages of the disease are now much less frequently detected than during the first three years of the units activities.

Apart from those originating in the mining and pottery industry, some cases of pneumoconiosis were detected in men exposed to Talc and/or Carbon Black in the rubber industry and in men employed in non-ferrous foundries.

Although the dangers from dust have not yet been eliminated, as have been those from lead, all the present evidence suggests that the gradual decline of new cases from year to year is not only a matter of chance, but is real and that the outlook is promising. Unfortunately the same cannot be said about

Carcinoma of the Bronchus

The number of cases detected by the unit in 1960 was almost as high as in 1959 (Table 27).

In men above the age of 45 years, referred to the unit by their doctors, the prevalence of carcinoma is now much higher than that of active tuberculosis. The changes in the prevalence of these two diseases in middle aged and elderly men during the past five years are shown on Fig. 1. In cases of carcinoma of the bronchus the only chance of cure or survival for at least five years is successful surgery. Fig. 2 shows that less than one quarter of all cases found by the M.M.R. Service since 1952 were considered to be fit for surgical interference and that the operability rates have not improved since the earlier days. Furthermore in at least 21 of the 72 resections, extension of the tumour into adjacent tissues was observed at operation, which made the ultimate prognosis very doubtful.

This series is part of a much wider Regional investigation, the first analysis of which was published in 1960, and which is now being followed-up.

So far no clear relation between the incidence of carcinoma of the bronchus and occupational factors has been established by these investigations. On the other hand the relation between lung cancer and smoking cigarettes was quite obvious.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank the Medical Officer of Health for Stoke-on-Trent and his staff for their excellent co-operation and the Chest Physicians, Thoracic Surgeons, Hospital Specialists and General Practitioners for their support.

Table 23

Prevalence of Active and Clinically Significant Tuberculosis in 1960

Group	Number X-rayed	Cases of Active T.B.	Prevalence per 1,000
Contacts of Mantoux Positive children	192	2	10·4
General Practitioner Referrals ..	10,954	80	7·3
Self-referred Persons	2,195	9	4·2
Ante-Natal Cases	2,087	2	0·9
Routine Surveys—Stoke-on-Trent ..	16,439	20	1·2
Routine Surveys—Stafford	4,130	2	0·5
Routine Surveys—Leek	4,827	2	0·4
Staffordshire Rural Areas	2,497	4	1·6
Shropshire	2,910	6	2·0

Table 24

New Cases of Pneumoconiosis Detected by M.M.R. in North Staffordshire 1954—1960

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Miners and Ex-miners	594	355	680	551	248	275	241
Potters & Ex-Potters (Men) . .	201	81	84	84	143	75	100
Potters & Ex-Potters (Women)	208	88	78	91	174	115	93
Others	12	15	12	11	31	25	26
TOTAL	1,015	539	854	737	596	490	460

Table 25

New Cases of Pneumoconiosis Detected by M.M.R. in North Staffordshire, 1960

(According to X-ray Category and Occupation)

X-ray Category	Simple Pneumoconiosis			P. Massive Fibrosis	Total
	Cat. 1	Cat. 2	Cat. 3	A.B.C.	
Coalminers	78	38	2	3	121
Ex-Miners	54	48	8	10	120
Male Potters	31	30	7	9	77
Male Ex-Potters . .	9	8	2	4	23
Female Potters . .	33	24	3	5	65
Female Ex-Potters . .	13	10	2	3	28
Various Occupations . .	10	11	2	3	26
TOTAL	228 (49·6%)	169 (36·7%)	26 (5·6%)	37 (8·1%)	460 (100·0%)

Table 26

Surveys of Pottery Industry North Staffordshire

Proportion of X-ray Categories found at Three Successive Surveys Men and Women

	Cat. 1	Cat. 2 & 3	P.M.F.	Total
1st Survey 1952—1954 ..	9%	68%	23%	100%
2nd Survey 1955—1958..	35%	54%	11%	100%
3rd Survey 1959—1960 .. (not yet completed)	45%	48%	9%	100%

Ex-miners not included.

Table 27

Carcinoma of Bronchus and Lungs Detected by M.M.R., 1952—1960

1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
6 (1)	9 (1)	29 (7)	22 (3)	34 (3)	25 (1)	52 (3)	69 (6)	63 (1)

Figures in brackets are women.

Fig. 1

Incidence of active Tuberculosis and Carcinoma of Bronchus in men above the age of 45 years and referred to M.M.R. by General Practitioners.

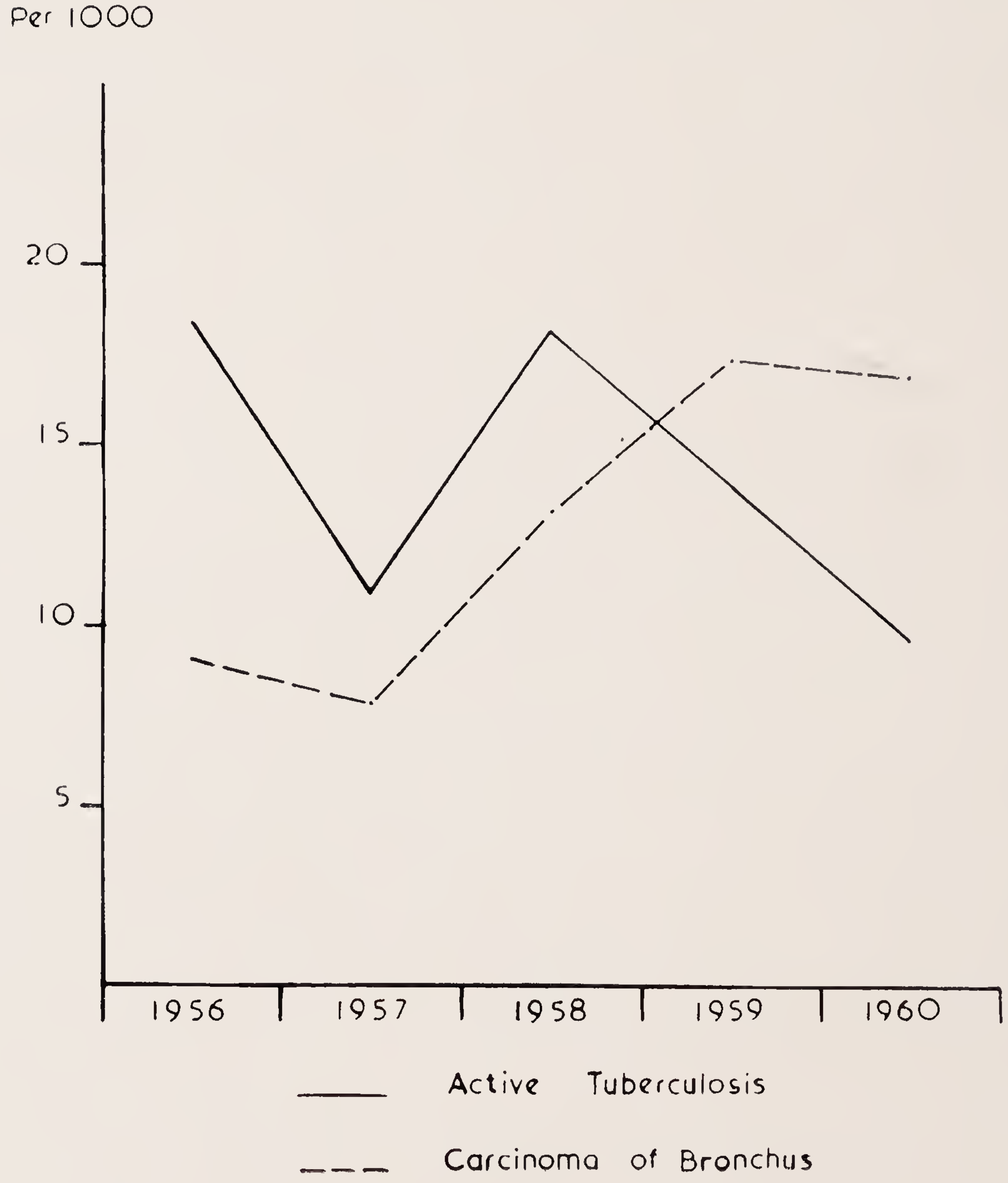
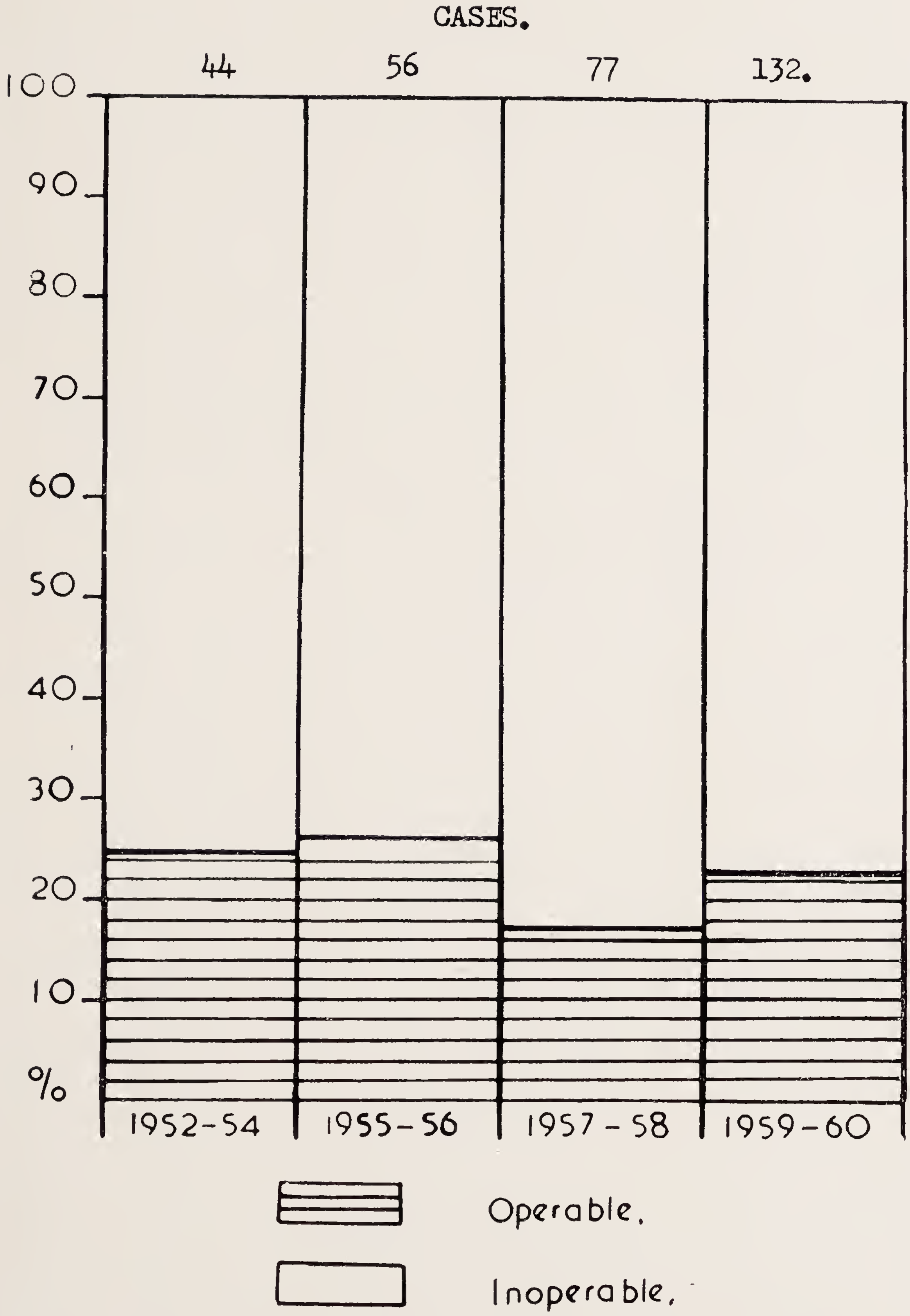


Fig. 2

Operability Rates in 309 cases of Bronchogenic Carcinoma, detected by M.M.R. Units 1952-1960.



VENEREAL DISEASES

Below is a summary of data of general interest in relation to the work of the treatment centre in the City which is under the control of the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee. The figures given relate to all cases treated at the centre, and include those from outside the City area.

Wellesley Street, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent

	1960	1959
Number of new cases attending	610	613
Total number of cases attending	1,042	979
Total attendances	3,889	4,741
Number of attendances for individual attention of Medical Officer	3,604	4,407
Number of attendances for intermediate treatment	285	334
Average number of attendances per head	3·73	5·40
Number of cases discharged as cured	642	560

New Cases

Year	Syphilis	Gon-orrhoea	Non-venereal	Percentage non-venereal	Total
1951 ..	74	141	629	75%	844
1952 ..	69	128	563	74%	760
1953 ..	57	102	572	78%	731
1954 ..	43	48	466	81%	557
1955 ..	52	68	463	79%	583
1956 ..	42	97	438	76%	577
1957 ..	31	101	545	81%	677
1958 ..	29	58	502	85%	589
1959 ..	23	78	512	82%	613
1960 ..	17	56	537	88%	610

NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS

Year	Males	Females	Total
1951	1	—	1
1952	1	1	2
1953	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—
1955	2	—	2
1956	1	—	1
1957	—	—	—
1958	—	—	—
1959	—	—	—
1960	—	—	—

Table 28—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1960

	Public Institutions	Total Cases Notified in Each Ward of the District																							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	—	10	7	11	2	10	2	30	9	15	6	15	5	16	15	7	30	—	4	6	9	5	5	1	2
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	114	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Poliomyelitus Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Post Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	—	7	6	11	3	4	1	7	5	5	8	7	2	3	11	2	6	2	6	1	8	3	7	1	5
Other Forms of Tuberculosis..	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia Primary . ..	7	7	—	5	6	1	1	2	—	5	1	2	5	8	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	4
,, Broncho	11	5	2	6	1	1	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Influenzal ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	9	—	2	4	—	3	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	10	2	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	5	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	3	8	3	69	3	4	1	2	23	3	16	1	11	2	4	27	21
Whooping Cough	—	4	13	59	21	24	1	48	10	11	24	82	17	28	18	15	55	18	40	14	58	23	11	49	104
Para Typhoid B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	152	34	31	110	36	51	10	103	28	49	43	177	35	63	52	29	118	24	70	27	88	35	27	80	141

Table 28—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1960—*continued*

	Number of Cases Notified										Total Cases Removed to Hospital
	At all Ages—Years										
	At all Ages	Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—75	Over 75	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	2	4
Scarlet Fever	222	3	5	85	129	—	—	—	—	—	19
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	115	—	—	—	—	54	61	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	5	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Post Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	121	—	1	1	6	18	27	49	15	4	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	8	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia Primary	64	7	1	6	4	4	9	15	7	11	2
,, Broncho	39	9	2	2	1	—	3	5	2	15	1
,, Influenzal	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	40	3	2	5	14	4	10	2	—	—	9
Food Poisoning	20	—	—	5	6	2	3	4	—	—	1
Measles	212	4	25	82	100	1	—	—	—	—	9
Whooping Cough	747	64	83	284	307	4	5	—	—	—	28
Para Typhoid B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	1613	96	121	471	569	90	122	84	28	32	77

PART 3

Health Services—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE
PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS
MENTAL HEALTH
CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

BIRTHS

Births notified numbered 4,193 of which 2,574 occurred in institutions. Of the home confinements 1,513 were delivered by midwives and in 106 cases doctors were present at the delivery.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Premature births (alive or dead), that is infants weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth, made up 9·2% of all births. Premature infants alive at birth made up 7·94% of the live births.

	1960		1959	
Number born alive	323	(Males 141) (Females 182)	287	(Males 129) (Females 158)
Number Stillborn	73	(Males 23) (Females 50)	61	(Males 29) (Females 32)

Analysis of Premature Live Births

Born at home	67
Born at home and transferred to hospital ..	28
Born in hospital	228

Analysis of Premature Infants Born Alive in Relation to Weight and Survival Rate

Weight at Birth	No.	Died on 1st day	Died between 2nd day and 1 month	No. Surviving at end of 1st month
Under 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ..	35	19	5	11
Between 3 lbs. 5 ozs. and 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	51	7	3	41
Between 4 lbs. 7 ozs. and 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	66	—	2	64
Between 5 and 5½ lbs. ..	171	2	6	163
Total ..	323	28	16	279

Of the 323 infants born alive, 279 were surviving at the end of the first month, that is 86·4%.

Survival rate for those born in hospital	84·6%
Survival rate for those born at home	95·5%
Survival rate for those born at home and transferred to hospital	78·6%

35% of all premature births were first babies.

PREMATURE BABIES

A Midwife with special training in the care of premature infants takes over the care of the infants living at home. Special cots fitted with hot water bottles are supplied.

No. of first visits	190	Total 1,224
No. of subsequent visits	1,034	
No. of cots loaned	13	

WEIGHT OF PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME:—

Weight 3 lbs. 4 ozs. or under	0
Weight 3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	3
Weight 4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	8
Weight 5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	56
No. transferred to Hospital	28

The Department maintains close contact with the Premature Baby Unit at the Hospital and the hospital informs us of the discharge of premature infants.

STILLBIRTHS

The number of Stillbirths in the City was 109 (Males 41, Females 68).

The Stillbirth rate was 2·53% of total births. Last year's figure was 2·61%. This is the lowest figure so far recorded.

Place of Birth—	Born at Home	22
	Born in hospital	87
	Admitted to Hospital as emergencies	25

ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE MOTHER ASSOCIATED WITH STILLBIRTHS:—

1. Not associated with pregnancy		15
Anaemia	6	
Diabetes mellitus	3	
Influenza at 28th week	1	
Mitral stenosis	1	
Chronic pyelitis	2	
Hypertension	1	
Road accident with severe injuries to mother	1	
2. Associated with pregnancy		45
Pyelitis of pregnancy	1	
Urinary infection at the 38th week	1	
W.R. positive	1	
No antenatal care	2	
Toxaemia	15	
Eclampsia	2	
Unhealthy placenta	12	
Rh negative with antibodies	4	
Hydramnios	7	
3. Associated with labour		57
Antepartum haemorrhage	14	
Abnormal presentation	1	
Prolapsed cord	3	
Cord tight round neck	7	
Placenta praevia	3	
Long labour	1	
Premature rupture of membranes	2	
True knot in cord	1	
Early separation of placenta in uniovular twin pregnancy	1	
Afibrinogenaemia	2	
Cause unknown	22	

CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE BABY:—

Obvious abnormality	22
Number with premature birth weight	74
Number where duration of pregnancy was less than 40 weeks	72
Number of post-mature	8
Number showing maceration	63

ANALYSIS OF EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS 25

Antepartum haemorrhage	9
Hydramnios with abnormality of foetus	4
Pre-eclampsia	4
Intrauterine death of foetus	5
Eclampsia	1
Transverse lie	1
Premature rupture of membranes	1

Number of twin births	4
Number of twin births where other twin survived	3
Number of illegitimate stillbirths	2

Table Showing Age of Mother in Stillbirths

	19 years or under	20—29 years	30—40 years	Over 40 years	Total
First Baby ..	11	15	4	1	31
All Mothers ..	—	32	34	11	77

Table Showing Parity of Mother in Stillbirths

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number ..	31	22	16	9	8	6	3	5	4	1	—	2	—	1

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Number reported in City—136. (It gives a percentage of 3·16 of the total births).

One of the infants was stillborn.

Ministry of Health Regulations—re Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child

Arrangements are made through the Lichfield Diocesan Moral Welfare Association for the care of girls in lodgings or having home difficulties. If necessary, the Moral Welfare Officer arranges for the admission of a girl to a Home for Unmarried Mothers about eight weeks before the confinement. Their stay is continued for about two months after. The baby leaves with the mother but if this is not practicable the infant may be placed in a Children's Home or with prospective adopters.

The following is a report by this association for the year 1960:—

Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work
Report on the Care of Illegitimate Children, 1960

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

49 cases in which illegitimate births occurred in 1960 have been dealt with by Miss Goy and these are reported on below. In addition, 23 cases in which births occurred prior to 1960 have been dealt with according to their various needs including the placing of babies for adoption, taking Affiliation proceedings, finding accommodation etc. 15 expectant mothers whose babies were due to be born in 1961 had the necessary arrangements made for their confinements. This makes a total of 87 cases under care during 1960.

22 mothers were accommodated in Diocesan Homes, 3 in Roman Catholic Homes and 24 went into hospital for their confinements.

7 of the cases concerned married women who gave birth to illegitimate children; 4 were living apart from their husbands, 2 were legally separated and 1 was reconciled to her husband after the adoption of the child.

In all cases efforts were made to get some payment from the putative fathers but only 2 Affiliation Orders were made, 4 agreements were arranged and payments are being made through the Worker. After applications were made by Miss Goy, Dr. Barnardo's are paying grants to 2 mothers who are maintaining their own babies.

5 girls married—3 of them to the fathers of their babies.

The ages of the mothers ranged between 14 and 40 years and are listed as follows:— *Age* 14, 1; *Age* 15, 5; *Age* 16, 5; *Age* 17, 3; *Age* 18, 5; *Age* 19, 9; *Age* 20, 3; *Age* 21, 5; *Age* 22/27, 9; *Age* 28/34, 3; *Age* 40, 1.

The ages of the putative fathers ranged between 15 and 42—6 of them being only fifteen, 3 sixteen and 3 seventeen.

The babies were placed as follows:—
25 with their mothers at home.
5 with parents married.
3 with their mothers in situations.
3 with their mothers in Homes.
13 were adopted through the Association.

In the majority of these cases we are satisfied that the children are receiving adequate care and attention. When there has been any reason for anxiety the health visitor has been notified.

685 visits have been paid in connection with the 87 cases under care. In addition the homes of prospective adopters have been visited and reported on, babies visited after they have been placed for adoption, girls conveyed to Homes and accompanied when they have had to appear in Court or to have their signatures witnessed when consenting to an Adoption Order being made.

We wish to express our appreciation of the help and advice given by the Medical Officer and the Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

C. Nash,
Organising Secretary.

Number of illegitimate infants born in 1960—136 (Males 71, Females 65).

Born at home	34
Born in hospital	102

NOTES ON THE INFANTS

2 died on the first day
1 was stillborn
9 were premature
8 were adopted
1 was placed under the surveillance of the Children's Officer
113 were in the care of the mother
2 removed from City

NOTES ON MOTHER

In 49 cases this was the first baby. The figures indicate the age and parity of the mothers:—

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number	49	27	20	10	6	9	3	3	1	1	1

Age	15—20	21—30	31—40	41—50
Number . .	32	61	33	3

Age in under 21 group	15	16	17	18	19	20
Number . .	1	8	2	8	5	8

In 6 cases parity not known.
In 7 cases age not known.

INFANT MORTALITY

The total number of deaths of infants under one year was 104 (males 56, females 48) giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 24·9 per 1,000 live births compared with 20·6 in 1959, and 26 in 1958.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the City

Year	Births	From all causes	From Gastro Enteritis	From Respiratory Disease	From Congenital Defects	Premature Births	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1955	4180	31	0·24	6·5	15·8	5·5	0·48	0·24
1956	4248	27	0·47	6·4	9·2	4·9	0·0	0·0
1957	4299	30	0·23	5·3	10·5	5·6	0·0	0·0
1958	4358	26	0·69	3·2	9·2	2·5	0·0	0·0
1959	4220	21	0·23	3·6	7·6	3·8	0·0	0·0
1960	4178	25	0·48	6·0	10·8	3·6	0·0	0·0

	1960	1959
Percentage of deaths on 1st day	27·88%	51·1%
Percentage of deaths in 1st week	59·61%	67·8%
Percentage of deaths in 1st month ..	72·12%	72·4%

INFANT MORTALITY RATE AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND LEGITIMATE CHILDREN OF STOKE-ON-TRENT DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Whole
1956	26	27	27
1957	6	30	30
1958	38	26	26
1959	18	27	21
1960	18	27	25

NEONATAL DEATH RATE	1960	1959
(i.e. deaths in 1st month) per 1,000 live births	17·9	14·9

Table 28.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1960

Causes of Death	WARD																																															
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes Certified	1	1	3	2	3	1	–	3	1	–	–	3	5	3	–	3	–	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	5	–	6	1	2	5	3	3	5	3	–	–	1	2	2	2	3	–	1	–	5	4	3	5
All Causes Uncertified ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chicken-pox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Whooping Cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Abdominal Tuberculous ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*) ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Convulsions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bronchitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia (all forms)	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–
Other Respiratory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gastro-enteritis	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffocation (overlying) ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Injury at Birth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Atelectasis	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congenital Malformations ..	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	2
Premature Birth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pemphigus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Diseases peculiar to early infancy	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other Causes	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	1	1	3	2	3	1	–	3	1	–	–	3	5	3	–	3	–	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	5	–	6	1	2	5	3	3	5	3	–	–	1	2	2	2	3	–	1	–	5	4	3	5

Net Births in the year:—Legitimate, males 2,137; females 1,914. Illegitimate, males 97 females 72. Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate males 51 females 33. Illegitimate, males 1, females 2.

Table 28.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1960—*cont.*

Causes of Death	Under 1 week		1 to 2 weeks		2 to 3 weeks		3 to 4 weeks		Total under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 3 months		3 months and under 6 months		6 months and under 9 months		9 months and under 12 months		Total Deaths under 1 year	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes Certified	38	24	2	6	1	2	1	1	42	33	8	7	2	4	2	3	2	1	56	48
All Causes Uncertified . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Tuberculous Meningitis . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Abdominal Tuberculous . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*) . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	8	1	5	1	3	—	1	1	—	6	17
Other Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Suffocation (overlying) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Atelectasis	12	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5
Congenital Malformations . .	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	9	5
Premature Birth	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases peculiar to early infancy	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
Other Causes	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	6	7
TOTALS	38	24	2	6	1	2	1	1	42	33	8	7	2	4	2	3	2	1	56	48

PERINATAL DEATH RATE

	1960	1959
(i.e., Stillbirths and Deaths in first week of life) per 1,000 total births	42·3	42·18

19 infants died from prematurity but there were 49 deaths altogether where the birth weight was $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

During the year, 105 midwives notified their intention to practice in the City. Of this number, 32 were employed as municipal midwives, and 73 were engaged in the hospital service.

Home confinements—1,634

Municipal Midwives (practising as midwives)	1,525
Municipal Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	109
	1,634
Number of miscarriages attended	21
Independent Midwives (practising as midwives) ..	—
Independent Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	—
	—

As the requests for hospital confinement exceed the number of beds available, the domiciliary midwives investigate applications for admission on social grounds.

An increasing number of women are being discharged from hospital before the tenth day of the puerperium and in many cases as early as the second and third days. These cases are nursed by the midwives and include both hospital booked cases and emergency admissions.

	1960	1959
Number of patients ..	1,365	900
Number of visits	10,535	6,533

During the year the Supervisor carried out 200 inspections.

WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

There are 17 Ante-natal Clinics staffed by Midwives.

Women book the midwife at these Clinics and attend for care and supervision.

A. Ante-Natal Period

Ante-Natal Clinics—1st attendance	2,222
Subsequent attendances	12,644
Visits by midwives to home	4,490

B. Labour

(*a*)	Doctor booked and present at delivery	109
(*b*)	Doctor booked and not present at delivery	1,508
(*c*)	Doctor not booked but present at delivery	—
(*d*)	Doctor not booked and not present at delivery	17
	Number of false alarms (that is midwife called but not required)	679
	Number of women who had Gas and Air Analgesia	1,045
	Number of women who were given Pethidine	999

Nursing Period

(*a*)	No. of visits to women confined at home	38,977
(*b*)	No. of visits to women confined in hospital and discharged before the tenth day	10,535
(*c*)	Special visits to infants apart from nursing of mother	195

Patients Booked with Midwives but Transferred to Hospital on Medical Advice

(*a*)	Before delivery	151	183
(*b*)	After delivery	32	

Analysis of Calls for Medical Aid

Total number—738.

	During Pregnancy	*During Delivery*	*During Puerperium*	*Baby*	TOTAL
(*a*) Dr. booked	128	435	54	70	687
(*b*) Dr. not booked	5	13	16	17	51
TOTAL	133	448	70	87	738

The Flying Squad was called out on 21 occasions.

Requests for Admission to Hospital on Social Grounds

Number of visits paid by midwives	1,653

Recommendations:

for General Practitioner Unit	1,347
for General Hospital	34
for home confinement	207
miscarriage or altered arrangement	32

Classes for Relaxation in Childbirth

Classes are held weekly either in the afternoon or in the evening at some of the clinics. They are popular and the midwives are very satisfied with their value in labour.

The classes are combined with instruction in Mothercraft.

Number of sessions	283
Number of new patients	278
Total attendances	1,448

Special Tests

At the Doctors' Ante-Natal Clinics, blood is taken for the Rhesus test and the Wasserman and Kahn tests, and women are advised to attend the Mass Radiography Centre for a report on the chest. A report on the latter is included in The Mass Radiography report.

A haemoglobin estimation is made (Sahli method) on every patient and repeated at intervals throughout pregnancy.

Reports are sent to the general practitioner obstetrician.

Number of blood tests	2,935
Number of X-Ray Reports	230

Maternal Mortality

There was one death in, or in consequence of childbirth during the year giving a maternal mortality rate of 0·233.

	Total Maternal Mortality
1960—per 1,000 total births	0·233
England and Wales	0·39
1959—per 1,000 total births	0·0
England and Wales	0·38

The Deputy Supervisor of Midwives attends the Midwives Ante-Natal Clinics and undertakes the teaching of mothercraft. Health education posters, flannelgraphs and the film strip camera are used. These talks have become popular and are of great value in preparing the mother for the care of her baby.

Gynaecological Clinic

A clinic is held at 17 Charles Street, Hanley, twice monthly for advice to women where a further pregnancy is detrimental to health (Ministry of Health Regulations). The women are referred from general practitioners, clinics or hospitals.

Number of women attending for the first time	44
Number of return visits	106
Total number of attendances	150

New patients referred from:—

Own Doctor	16
Hospital	8
Clinics	20

Reasons for attendance:—

(A) General Medical

Mitral stenosis	3
Healed pulmonary tuberculosis	2
Asthma	2
Anaemia	7
Blindness	1

(B) Obstetric

Multiparity	24
Pre-eclampsia	5
Repeated post-partum haemorrhage	2
Poor obstetric history	1
Rhesus incompatability with antibodies	2

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORIUM

The total number of cases notified in 1960 was 6 as compared with 11 in 1959. In all these cases the vision was unimpaired.

HEALTH VISITING

Although the number of Health Visitors is still below the need, there has been an increase in the Health Visiting Staff in 1960. At the end of the year there were 14 full-time Health Visitors and one part-time employed by the Health Department. Also five full-time State Registered Nurses visit the chronic sick and aged and work in the clinics and, under supervision, visit some children in the toddler age group. This has resulted in an increase in the number of home visits made to all age groups.

The recruitment of pupil health visitors is again encouraging. During 1960 two successfully completed the training course and at the end of 1960 five were still in training.

Since 17th March, 1960 the new clinic at Fegg Hayes has been in use. The excellent facilities afforded by these new premises have been much appreciated by the staff and the general public. Weekly Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics are held. There are also fortnightly Toddlers Clinic and a monthly Immunisation Clinic both of which are an innovation in this area of the City. There is also a flourishing weekly evening dressmaking class and it is hoped to start further new sessions in 1961. It has also been an advantage to have a new Home Nursing Centre at this clinic. The Dental sessions held in the School Health part of the clinic have encouraged the ante-natal patients and toddlers to have routine dental inspections carried out.

Since December, 1959 all babies, born in the City of Stoke-on-Trent, have had a simple test of the urine, between two and six weeks old, for phenylketonuria. This is a metabolic disorder which gives rise to mental deficiency. Early recognition and the institution of a special diet is thought to prevent the development of mental deficiency.

During 1960, 3,779 babies were tested, one positive result occurred in October, 1960. This child is still in hospital on the special diet.

Maternal and Child Health

HOME VISITING

First visits to children under 1 year of age	5,945
Total visits to children under 1 year of age	13,242
Visits to children 1-2 years	3,427
Visits to children 2-5 years	6,426
TOTAL VISITS	23,095

CLINICS. There are nineteen Infant Welfare Clinics

First attendance of children under 1 year	2,251
Total number of attendances under 1 year	21,735
Number of attendances of children 1-5 years of age	3,789
Total number of attendances of all children	25,524

Visits to Chronic Sick and Aged

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
(1) Under pensionable age:—			
Number visited for first time	62	98	160
Total number of visits			301
Reason for visit:—			
Hospital Enquiries	49	60	109
Requests for domestic help	11	32	43
Recommendations:—			
Domestic Help needed	8	32	40
District Nurse already attending	7	17	24
Number living alone	18	32	50
(2) Over pensionable age:—			
Number visited for first time	298	581	879
Total number of visits			3,492
Reason for visit:—			
Hospital Enquiries	362	471	833
Requests for domestic help	75	348	423
Recommendations:—			
Domestic Help needed	57	312	369
District Nurse to attend	69	88	157
Number of people living alone	648	1,756	2,404

Several visits may be paid to patients waiting hospital admission as home circumstances alter. A nurse now maintains contact with elderly people who are not requiring hospital but benefit from some supervision and skilled advice.

Dental Treatment

Children under five years of age and expectant and nursing mothers are treated through the Dental Service of the School Medical Department, and I am grateful to Mr. W. E. Potter, the Principal School Dental Officer for the following report:—

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Children under five	199	197	197	190
Expectant and Nurs'g Mothers	47	43	43	43

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED :

	Extractions	Anaesthetics	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling & Gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Radio graphs	Dentures provided	
		General					Complete	partial
Children under 5	379	188	—	—	1	—	—	—
Expectant and Nurs'g Mothers	139	36	17	6	—	1	5	3

DAY NURSERIES

There are five Day Nurseries and they are open from Monday to Friday. The maximum charge is 25/- per week, the minimum 15/- and in certain hardship cases the charge of 15/- is reduced with the approval of the Committee.

The Nurseries continue to admit children for short periods during the illness of the mother or any temporary adverse circumstances at home preventing adequate care being given.

All places in the Nurseries are occupied and in all Nurseries there is a waiting list for "financial" cases. Priority cases are given a place immediately.

All the Day Nurseries are recognised as Training Schools for the N.N.E.B. During the year 11 students passed the examination. The Nurseries undertake the training of students enrolled by the Education Authority in the care of children under 2 years.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING DAY NURSERIES—1960.

	No. of Apprvd. Places	No. of Children on the Register			Average Daily Attendance During Year		
		under 2	over 2	Total	under 2	over 2	Total
Tunstall . .	40	15	29	44	15	25	40
Burslem . .	40	19	25	44	17	22	39
Hanley	40	12	30	42	13	23	36
Trent Vale . .	50	24	32	56	23	29	52
Longton . .	40	19	25	44	15	20	35
TOTALS . .	210	89	141	230	83	119	202

Refresher Course for Nursery Nurses

A Refresher Course is held annually for Nursery Nurses employed by the Health Department. The Nursery Nurses employed by the Children's Department and the Education Department also attend. The course comprises six weekly talks, one day being given over to educational films.

The subjects this year were:—

7th February, 1961—"Diets for Day Nurseries" by Miss Cairney, Adviser on Catering and Dietetics, Ministry of Health.
14th February, 1961—"Woodwork" by Mr. Bradshaw, Organiser of Handicrafts, Education Department, Stoke-on-Trent.
21st February, 1961—Films.
7th March, 1961—"Dental care of children especially under five years of age" by Mr. Potter, Principal School Dental Officer, Education Department, Hanley.
14th March, 1961—"The cultivation of bulbs and plants in Day Nurseries" by Mr. P. Dyer, Chief Parks Superintendent, Hanley Park, Stoke-on-Trent.
21st March, 1961—"Work of the Public Health Inspector" by Mr. F. Colbert, Chief Public Health Inspector, Stoke-on-Trent.

Children of the following priority cases were admitted during the year:—

Unmarried mothers	16
Short stay cases—mothers in hospital	3
Short stay cases—mothers confined	4
Health of child	4
Widow	2
Widower	1
Housing difficulties	6
Parents separated	16
Health of mother	8
Health of father	17
Father in H.M.F.	11
Father unemployed	4
TOTAL . .	92

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Under Circular 10/54 of the Ministry of Health, the Local Health Authorities are responsible for the distribution of welfare foods which had previously been distributed by the Ministry of Food. The foods concerned being National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and A/D Vitamin Tablets.

These arrangements are undertaken by the Health Committee as part of the Authority's duty to provide for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act 1946, and the Local Health Authority's Scheme under this section was amended accordingly.

The following is a list of the distribution points in the City:—

Public Health Dept., St. Peter's Chambers, Stoke-on-Trent.
Infant Welfare Centre, 62 Knypersley Road, Norton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Outclough Road, Brindley Ford.
Infant Welfare Centre, Fegg Hayes Road, Fegg Hayes.
Infant Welfare Centre, Council Offices, Smallthorne.
Infant Welfare Centre, Andrew Street, Goldenhill.
Infant Welfare Centre, 63 Dunning Street, Tunstall.
Infant Welfare Centre, Lucie Wedgwood Clinic, Massey Square, Burslem.
Infant Welfare Centre, 17 Charles Street, Hanley.
Infant Welfare Centre, Richmond Terrace, Shelton.
Infant Welfare Centre, 12 Abbey Road, Abbey Hulton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Ruxley Road, Bucknall.
Infant Welfare Centre, 312 Etruria Vale Road, Etruria.
Infant Welfare Centre, Gospell Hall, Claytonwood Rd., Trent Vale.
Infant Welfare Centre, Pembridge Road, Blurton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Glebedale Road, Fenton.
Infant Welfare Centre, St. John's Church, Wood Street, Longton.
Infant Welfare Centre, 170 Weston Road, Meir.
Infant Welfare Centre, 12 Bargrave Street, Bentilee.
W.V.S. Headquarters, Lonsdale Street, Stoke-on-Trent.
Messrs. Lewis's Ltd., Hanley.
Messrs. Doultons Ltd., Burslem.
Messrs. Bullers Ltd., Milton.

The following table shows the amounts of the various foods distributed during the year 1960:—

	Health Office	Lewis's Ltd.	W.V.S. H.Q.	All Other Centres	Total
National Dried Milk (tins)	13,644	44,843	1,656	22,736	82,879
Orange Juice (bottles) . .	12,071	54,515	2,483	38,517	107,586
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) . .	2,306	8,239	461	7,092	18,098
A/D Vitamin Tablets (packets)	1,829	8,023	336	4,881	15,069

CONVALESCENCE

Convalescent Treatment

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Authority may provide convalescent treatment for suitable cases. Arrangements were made with the Heath Memorial Home for men at Llanfairfechan, Lady Forester Trust for men and women at Llandudno, and the Edward Malan Home for men and women, to admit cases from Stoke-on-Trent. Arrangements were also made with the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis for tuberculosis cases to be sent to N.A.P.T. convalescent homes.

During the year 88 cases were sent to the Heath Memorial Home, and 215 cases to The Lady Forester Home and 53 cases were sent to the Edward Malan Home. The full cost of maintenance is borne by the Local Authority, though subject to recovery according to the patients financial circumstances based on the Association of Municipal Corporations Scale. This service has been very much appreciated by the people concerned.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The immunisation of children against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is carried out at the School Clinics, special sessions held at the Infant Welfare Centres, each Monday afternoon at the Richmond Lodge Welfare Centre, Shelton, and by general practitioners, who obtain their supplies of Prophylactic from the Public Health Department.

As a routine Triple Vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is used for children for primary inoculation in all our M. and C.W. clinics, unless the parents request otherwise.

During the year the number of children immunised was as follows :—

Diphtheria—		
Primary	1,302	
Secondary or Reinforcing	3,826	
		5,128
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and Tetanus (combined)		3,357
Whooping Cough		31
TOTAL ..		8,516

Number of children at 31st December, 1960 who had completed a course of Immunisation against Diphtheria at any time before that date, i.e., at any time since January 1st, 1946.

Age on 31st Dec., 1960 (i.e., Born in Year)	Under 1 1960	1—4 1956-1959	5—9 1951-1955	10—14 1946-1950	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1956-60	838	10,211	11,618	8,067	30,734
B. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1955 or earlier ..	—	—	2,937	15,924	18,861
C. Estimated mid-year child population ..	3,980	16,020	42,600		62,600
Immunity Index 100 A/C	21·06	63·7	46·2		49·1

Vaccinations against Smallpox

Age at 31st December, 1960:—	*Number Vaccinated*	*Number Re-vaccinated*
Under one	597	—
One year	124	—
Two to Four	85	—
Five to Fifteen	99	22
Fifteen and over	190	302
TOTAL	1,095	324

During 1960 we commenced to offer Smallpox Vaccination to young children in our clinics.

In December, 1959 a new routine was commenced in which a letter signed personally by the Medical Officer of Health was sent to the parents of every newborn baby, within a few days of its birth. This letter stressed the need for immunisations and enclosed a card giving suggested ages at which various immunisations should be carried out and which could act as a personal record card for the child.

At least partly as a result of this procedure there was a 60% increase in the number of children under 1 year who were immunised in 1960 over 1959.

The letter and card are reproduced hereunder:—

Dear Mrs.

Congratulations on the birth of your baby.

Now that baby has arrived you will be anxious to do your best to bring him up to be happy and healthy. To help baby to avoid infectious diseases such as whooping cough, diphtheria and poliomyelitis you should have him immunised and it is important to have this done at the proper time.

I am, therefore, enclosing an immunisation record card for baby and this shows the age at which the various inoculations should be carried out. These can be done either by your family doctor or at the infant welfare clinics.

If you require any further information you should ask your family doctor, health visitor or the doctor at your infant welfare clinic.

Yours sincerely,
J. S. Hamilton,
Medical Officer of Health.

PERSONAL IMMUNISATION RECORD CARD

Date of Birth...

Name ....

Address ....

....

Please keep this card in a safe place. Take it with you to be filled in when each immunisation is being given. Take it with you if you have to visit or be admitted to hospital.

Your nearest Clinic is...

Telephone Number..

Family Doctor..

Telephone Number..

Issued by:
Public Health Department
Glebe Street
Stoke-on-Trent

Telephone:
Stoke-on-Trent 48241

NAME ....

CLINIC.. **FAMILY DOCTOR**..

Type of Inoculation	Recommended Age	Date of Injection	Date of next Appointment	Doctor's Initials	Reaction
Triple Diphtheria Whooping Cough and Tetanus	First 4 months				
	Second 5 months				
	Third 6 months				
	Booster 5 years				
	Booster 10 years				
Poliomyelitis	First 7 months				
	Second 8 months				
	Booster 15 months				
	Booster				
Smallpox	First 1–5 years				
	Second 7 years				
B.C.G.	10–15 years				
Other Inoculations					
Allergic Reactions and Sensitivities					

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION, 1960

On September 2nd, 1958, the Ministry of Health issued Circular 20/58 to all Local Health Authorities informing them that the priority groups were extended to include persons born in the year 1933–1942, that is up to the age of 25 years, an extension of ten years on the previous age groups, and also authorised the offer of a third injection to those previously inoculated. The third injection is now to be regarded as a routine, and it is suggested it be given at an interval of not less than seven months after the second.

During 1960 the following numbers of persons were inoculated as follows:—

No. of persons who completed course of two injections:—

Children born 1943—1960	3,178	
Young persons born 1933—1942	2,357	
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday	7,960	
Others	70	
		13,565

No. of persons who had received one injection at 31st Dec. 1960	675
No. of persons who received their 3rd injection in year 1960 ..	29,087
No. of persons who have received two injections since commencement of scheme	89,945
No. of persons included in the above figures who have received a third injection	71,626

Included in the above figures, 1,342 Expectant mothers had two injections in 1960.

DISTRICT NURSING

The District Nursing Service is administered directly through the Health Department. All nursing staff live in their own homes and receive messages at centres in their own districts. The following figures indicate the work done:—

Total number of patients	2,657
Total number of visits	83,712

Classification of Illness

	Medical	Surgical	Infections	T.B.	Puerperal infections	Others	Total
Patients ..	1,887	372	11	14	35	338	2,657
Visits ..	66,278	9,950	86	777	360	6,251	83,712

Types of Illness Affecting Adults (excluding surgical cases)

	Respiratory	Cardiac	Senility	Accidents	Preparation for Hospital	Gynaecological	Cerebral Thrombosis	Diabetic	Cancer	Genito Urinary	TOTAL
Men ..	79	134	49	30	52	—	75	10	100	33	562
Women ..	91	197	125	57	83	95	147	57	149	—	1,001
TOTAL ..	170	331	174	87	135	95	222	67	249	33	1,563

The bulk of the District Nurses' work is with the adult population. Children under five years make up only 4% of the patients. The patients who had at least 24 visits during the year formed 31% of the total and took up 81% of all visits.

Particulars of Patients of Pensionable Age (65 years and over)

Number of patients over 65 years of age, 1,567.

Number of visits to patients over 65 years of age, 58,716.

58% of all patients were over 65 years of age and they had 70·2% of all visits.

233 Pensioners (45 men and 188 women) were living alone.

DISTRICT NURSE TRAINING

During 1960 the Minister of Health approved the City of Stoke-on-Trent as a Training Centre for District Nurses.

The first course started in September, 1960 and covered a period of 16 weeks. The syllabus of training provides for three study days each week. One day is set aside for lectures, these include the wider aspects of public health, the various health services and lectures on clinical subjects. A second day in the week is devoted to demonstrations of nursing techniques applicable in the home, the demonstrations being carried out both in the classroom and in the patient's home. A third day in the week is occupied by visits of observation to a wide range of institutions, such as clinics, hospital out-patients and occupation centres. The rest of the week is given over to district work under the supervision of an experienced District Nurse.

Seven District Nurses who were already on the District Nursing Staff of the City attended the course together with five District Nurses from the northern part of the Staffordshire county. At the end of the course the 12 candidates sat the examination which consists of a written paper and a practical examination. All the candidates were successful. Each successful candidate receives the Ministry of Health National Certificate of District Nurse Training. This certificate is recognised as a full qualification.

It is planned to continue this training programme by holding two courses each year.

REFRESHER COURSE FOR DISTRICT NURSES

The Department has for several years arranged a Refresher Course of six talks or demonstrations of nursing technique. The County of Stafford co-operate and as many as 100 nurses attend these meetings. The subjects this year were:—

Wednesday, 15th February, 1961—"Geriatric medicine" by Dr. J. M. Greenwood, M.D., D.P.H., Consultant Physician, Withington Hospital, Manchester.

Wednesday, 22nd February, 1961—"National Assistance" by Mr. Fitzgerald.

Wednesday, 1st March, 1961—Films.

Wednesday, 8th March, 1961—"The modern treatment of cardiac conditions" by Dr. Friend, M.D., M.R.C.P., Consultant Physician, Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee.

Wednesday, 15th March, 1961—"The Modern Radiological treatment of cancer" by Dr. D. MacD. Fraser, C.I.E., M.B., M.R.C.P., D.M.R.E., Consultant Radiotherapist, Radium Institute, Liverpool.

Wednesday, 22nd March, 1961—"Abnormal Uterine Haemorrhage" by Mr. L. M. Edwards, F.R.C.O.G.

At the end of the year there were two male nurses employed, both State Registered. There has been one vacancy during the whole year, no suitable candidates having applied.

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

All equipment belongs to the Corporation and no charge is made for the loan of it. The use of suitable equipment not only assists the sick person but enables patients to be nursed and taken care of at home, who might otherwise need admission to hospital. Invalid chairs are very much in demand during the summer months.

The following table indicates the type of equipment and the number of times loaned out:—

EQUIPMENT ON LOAN, 1960

Type of Equipment	On Loan January 1960	Loaned during 1960	Total
Air Rings	125	192	317
Urinals	65	112	177
Rubber Sheets	181	319	500
Back Rests	150	275	425
Bed Pans	151	319	470
Bed Cradles	17	42	59
Invalid Chairs	53	86	139
Commodes	33	38	71
Camp Beds	61	64	125
Mattresses	86	97	183
Pillows	72	14	86
Pillow Cases	7	—	7
Blankets	88	10	98
Bed Blocks	14	4	18
Cot Sides	4	9	13
Bedside Table	—	1	1
Sand Bags	4	—	4
Toilet Seat	—	1	1
Spinal Chair	—	—	—
Walking Aids	3	5	8
Tripod Sticks	12	18	30
Crutches	4	2	6

HOME HELP SERVICE

Applications for the Home Help Service have increased again in 1960. All cases receive some help as soon as possible after receipt of the application. 1,871 persons had domestic help, but in only 392 cases was help provided for more than one session a week. With such a large demand it is difficult to meet it and keep within the budget.

	Year 1960	*Year* 1959
Number of households who have received help ..	1,871	1,743
Classification of households:—		
(a) Old Age Pensioners	1,697	1,513
(b) Confinements	9	19
(c) Tuberculosis	11	9
(d) Illness in the Home	154	202
TOTAL	1,871	1,743

Number of Home Helps employed (mostly part-time) at the end of the year--219.

Demands for the service continue to increase among the old age pensioners especially from women living on their own. The households of the aged were made up as follows:—

(a) Married couples	273
(b) Living in house with other people	114
(c) Living alone (i) men	271
(ii) women	1,039
	1,697

672 Pensioners are drawing National Assistance Benefit and qualify for domestic help free (in 1959, the number was 605).

HOME HELP LAUNDRY SERVICE

The laundry service started on 29th September, 1959, therefore 1960 is the first full year that the service has been in operation.

The equipment installed in the premises at Richmond Lodge, Shelton has been working to capacity throughout the year and there is still an unsatisfied demand for the service.

Work carried out in 1960:—

Total number of persons using laundry service at the end of December, 1960	110
Total number of washes done in 1960	3,351
Total number of articles washed in 1960	48,855
Number of articles from the Mental Health Hostel for Girls washed in 1960	2,857

TYPE OF CASE USING LAUNDRY SERVICE:—

A. *Old Age Pensioners*—

Persons living alone	80
Married Couples	20
Others	5
Total	105

B. *Under Pensionable Age*—

Number of persons	5

(These include persons with heart disease, arthritis and other conditions precluding heavy household work).

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE FAMILY CASE WORK FOR THE YEAR 1960

During the year 63 families were visited. In helping these families 1,584 contacts were made, 1,317 with the families in their own homes, and 267 with other agencies on their behalf.

Cases were referred by the Housing Department (40), the Health Department (7), the National Assistance Board (1), and 15 families were under supervision.

The majority of Housing Department referral concerned families who were owing rent arrears. Visits were made to assess the causes for this default, and advice given to the families on domestic and economic problems to enable them to make better use of their resources and so meet their essential commitments.

Families under long-term supervision have shown varying degrees of progress towards improved living standards.

Where necessary practical work has been undertaken with the mother of the families as a means to teaching them how to organise their domestic routine, how to shop more economically, how to cook and prepare a varied dish, and how to launder and repair clothing.

In some homes the lack of necessary household utensils and facilities present an additional problem. The absence of electricity and gas supplies due to unpaid accounts and meter breaking have left two families with no cooking facilities other than an open fire. The absence of buckets and brushes, the shortage of crockery and cutlery, bedding and furniture place additional hardship on the families, and more particularly on the mother. For families dependent on social security benefits for an income, and already heavily committed under long standing and overdue credit debts, there is an insufficient balance of income over expenditure to allow these shortages to be remedied. Material help in the form of second-hand furniture, clothing and household goods have been given to the more hard-pressed families, and gratitude is expressed to both the private individuals and Voluntary Organisations whose gifts of these articles has made this help available.

Attention has been given to the health of mother and children. When necessary children have been escorted to clinics for treatment or examination, or the caseworker has supervised the younger children whilst mother kept hospital and clinic appointments.

Two mothers were in-patients at hospitals for short periods due to mental break-down. In each case arrangements were made for the children to enter the care of the Children's Department, and contact was maintained with the fathers until the family could be re-united. Close supervision is still being maintained on these families.

Problems of finance have again been well to the fore. Advice on budgetry is constantly given to try to ensure that the families' essential material needs are met, but attempts have also to be made to help the families to utilise their incomes in such a way that they can gradually free themselves from the burden of outstanding indebtedness to hire-purchase firms, clothing clubs, and credit grocery accounts. Intercession with creditors has frequently led to reduced payments being accepted instead of the man of the house being prosecuted or imprisoned for debt. When it has been felt that it was of positive help to the family the caseworker has occasionally collected a stated sum of money each week and forwarded regular payments to creditors, until debts have been discharged.

Similarly with families owing rent arrears weekly collection has been made by the caseworker in an attempt to achieve a reduction or decrease of rent arrears.

The caseworker is grateful for the co-operation given to her by voluntary and statutory organisations in the City.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Administration—The Committee

The Mental Health Service of the City is administered by the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. This Sub-Committee consists of ten elected members of the Council and meets monthly to consider the organisation and the development of the service, reports on cases, the running of the Junior Occupation Centre, the Adult Training Centre and other business. No functions are delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health controls and directs the Mental Health Services and much of the day-to-day administration is carried out by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

It has not been possible during the year to fill the post of Senior Medical Health Officer, vacant at the end of 1959.

Three very experienced Duly Authorised Officers are employed, two of whom now take some part in the after-care services. The Senior Mental Health Officer also acts as a Duly Authorised Officer.

From March, 1957 we have employed a Psychiatric Social Worker in the Ante-natal and Child Welfare Clinics because it is felt that preventive work in Mental Illness should begin with the expectant mothers' (and fathers') attitude to the coming child and in the basic mother-child relationships in early childhood. The work done in this sphere certainly appears to be very valuable and in 1958 this was considerably reinforced by the part time sessional appointment of a lady medical practitioner experienced in Psychiatry. She obtained her Diploma in Psychological Medicine early in 1959. The value of the work done by these two members of the staff in this early phase of the childs life and mother-child relationship cannot be overstressed.

These four, along with five Mental Welfare Officers and one Mental Welfare Assistant, one of whom is a fully qualified Psychiatric Social Worker continue the work done for the Mental Hospitals in the area. Since our workers assist the hospitals both at out-patients departments and in the in-patient wards, the patients are in contact with the same team, the same social workers before, during, and after hospital treatment, thus giving continuity of personal relationships and ensuring that patients know and can build up confidence in a social worker and can depend upon the help of the same person at any time in the future. The need for the same good broad well-known shoulder on which to lean at all times is often the basic necessity for the immature personality and for many recovering mental illness patients. Continuity of treatment with the same workers functioning both for hospitals and local health authority to ensure this is so essential and it is hoped that this can be encouraged and expanded as time goes on and perhaps more particularly as more trained workers become available.

There is no doubt that work in the field of prevention, care and after-care services for the mentally ill are of vital importance to the community and there is a wide scope for expansion here particularly in the community services.

Two full-time Mental Health Visitors carry out investigation and supervision of the mental deficiency patients and the placing in employment of those so capable. They also complete Home Reports for visiting justices on behalf of various institutions.

Junior Occupation Centre—One Supervisor, eight Assistant Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

Adult Training Centre—One Supervisor (male), One Senior Instructor, three female and four male instructors.

One Home Teacher.

Training of Staff

One female instructor was seconded to the N.A.M.H. course of training for instructors at Adult Training Centres.

Co-ordination with Other Bodies

Co-operation is maintained with the Regional Hospital Board, and Local Hospital Management Committee, and with the Local Medical Committee. There is no joint use of Medical Staff between the Local Authority and Hospital Management Committee, but discussions take place between the relevant officers to ensure co-ordination of present and future Local Authority Schemes for the development of the Mental Health Services.

The Mental Health workers attend at the St. Edward's Mental Hospital and at The City General Hospital Psychiatric Department as well as at the Psychiatric out-patients Clinics at the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary and the City General Hospital. This work is for the purpose of obtaining social histories, and to interview patients and relatives at hospital and clinics. Interviews and home visits are carried out at the request of psychiatrists, general practitioners, patients, social agencies and hospitals outside the area in connection with social histories, after-care and prevention of mental illness. They also carry out the "Follow-up" and after-care of discharged patients, including finding employment for them, and on request, supervise patients on trial from Mental Hospitals.

Every patient discharged receives a letter giving information about the after-care services and how to obtain their help. Many seek help immediately, others unfortunately, never do. That this notification is useful is shown by the numbers who turn up at the department after a very long interval still producing the original letter.

In this way considerable co-ordination of the Local Authorities statutory duties for the prevention, care and after-care of mental illness is attained with the work of the Hospital Management Committee.

The Psychiatric Social Worker also attended one session weekly at the Child Guidance Centre run by the City Council's Education Committee.

Psychiatric Centre

Another very valuable contribution towards the trend to Community care in Mental Health was the establishment on 1st March, 1960 of a Psychiatric Centre at No. 7 Richmond Terrace, Shelton. This is in a building provided by the Health Committee and is staffed jointly by Consultants from St. Edward's Hospital and the Consultant in Subnormality from Stallington Hall and the Psychiatric Social Workers and Mental Welfare Officers of Stoke-on-Trent. At this centre the Consultants can see any of their patients either hospital discharges or from their normal hospital outpatients whom they feel are better seen away from the hospital atmosphere, and our officers can refer old patients back to the Consultants for advice if need arises. There is no direct reference here by general practitioners who still must send their cases in the first place to the hospital outpatients.

This Centre has provided the Consultant in Subnormality with his only out-patient facilities and provides a place where either the Health Department or the General Practitioner can send patients for specialist advice in this field.

Later in the year the whole facilities of this Centre were opened to County cases to ease the work of the Consultants and to avoid the need for separation of their cases on geographical grounds. The County Mental Welfare Officers attend for the appropriate cases.

This provision has proved most useful and gives another means of very close co-operation between Consultants and the Mental Welfare Officers for the benefit of the patients. We are grateful for the tremendous help given to us and for the guidance and co-operation of the Consultants concerned.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER IN THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1960

During the year 73 cases were referred and 36 were carried over from the previous year.

Of the 73 cases referred—
14 had puerperal depression
35 were toddlers behaviour problems
24 had severe marital and social problems
and several had ante-natal anxieties
including two attempted suicides.

Of the 73 cases—
22 came from Norton, Smallthorne and Northwood
15 came from Hanley and Bucknall
10 came from Bentilee
21 came from Abbey Hulton, Burslem and Tunstall
5 came from Stoke, Fenton and Longton.

During the year the Psychiatric Social Worker made 581 home visits, she attended 243 Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics—either to see mothers there or for consultation with the midwives and health visitors, and visits to other social agencies and hospitals were 66 in number.

Of the 14 puerperal depressions, two improved considerably after interviews with Dr. Doreen Hutchinson, two were referred to Psychiatric Outpatients at the City General Hospital, but refused treatment, two had a course of electrical treatment and made a good recovery and seven were seen two to three times weekly by the Psychiatric Social Worker over a period of four to six months. Of the seven, one recovered spontaneously, one recovered completely after 4½ months of intensive casework, one became pregnant again and is still being seen with yet another attack of puerperal depression, one improved when marital and housing difficulties were relieved, one recovered after referral to the family planning clinic, two who had very large families accepted their depression as inevitable and refused to be referred to a psychiatrist. These two families are visited fairly regularly. The Psychiatric Social Worker's function here is to sort out any practical problems as they arise and to try and keep the family going on an even keel.

Most of the 35 under-fives referred were enuretic, in addition to other problems also present, which included feeding difficulties, nightmares and temper tantrums. It cannot be stressed sufficiently that in such cases the work is with the parents; it is their attitude to and handling of the problem which needs discussing and readjusting. The child expresses his fears and anxieties through his symptoms—they are his reactions to an unsatisfactory relationship, or an unhappy environment. Half the battle is won if the parents can be made to realise this. This sort of casework is usually prolonged and has to be regular to be of any good.

Of the 35 behaviour problems, 21 cleared up completely, five improved considerably, and the other nine are still being seen regularly. Out of the 21, 19 parents had a basically good relationship and had warmth and understanding. Of the five, two mothers were on their own but able to give the children the support they needed in their father's absence. The nine still being seen are all disrupted families, where the children continually need to react to the stresses under which they live.

Of the 24 other problems referred there were several with ante-natal anxieties which cleared up soon after confinement. The others were mainly women with what can best be described as inadequate personalities. These women are usually not very intelligent, in poor health, have large families and are unable to cope with the slightest stress. They are weak and pathetic, and are often exploited by the stronger personalities around them—by husbands, relatives, neighbours and ever by their children. They are usually in debt, and afraid to say so. They have never, or very rarely, experienced the satisfaction of a permanent relationship with another human being. In nearly every case their childhood had been unhappy, their homes disrupted, their marriages are unsatisfactory, they cannot manage the children—who in their turn develop problems of their own. They lack warmth—if they had any they lost it throughout the years when they had never been given any. Their faith in human beings is at a very low ebb. Casework with these women is uphill, often disappointing, very prolonged and arduous—they are usually demanding and self-centred. Success is often partial, sometimes temporary, but when it is achieved it is one of the most rewarding in social casework.

General Work Undertaken in the Community

The work in prevention of illness, provision of care and after-care as laid down by Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, has increased during the past year. More effective arrangements for preventing illness and alleviating mental defectiveness and in affording after-care of former patients have been applied by the Service. Nine psychiatric out-patient clinics are held weekly when case histories are taken by Officers of this Authority—a tenth clinic is extensively used in the follow-up of discharged patients.

Up to 5th October, 1959, patients leaving mental hospitals to rehabilitate in their usual society were contacted by letter from the Mental Health Department and given opportunity to avail themselves full use of the after-care service this Authority provides, and it is estimated that 40% to 50% of the persons so contacted made written reply and appointments were made at their homes, or if they so elected, at the Kingsway Office, when steps were taken to learn details of the ex-patients' problems (usually domestic or environmental) and to apply remedial measures where possible.

With the operation of Section 5 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, (it enables a patient to obtain admission to and treatment within a mental hospital quite without formality) the advantage of being furnished with names and addresses of patients by the hospital in the same week in which they left for home was lost. Discharges (understandably) became as unconditional and informal as had been the admissions: to circumvent the temporary disadvantage, with concurrence of the Medical Superintendent (Dr. J. H. Malloy), a Welfare Officer of this Department was installed at St. Edward's Hospital to operate thereat one day per week so that impending discharges could be interviewed, their domestic or personal problems recorded, and, the patient expressing willingness, steps were circulated and put in hand to iron-out the particular difficulties at time of discharge or soon afterwards. Such after-care was continued and contact kept with patients so long as deemed necessary or desired by them.

It has become an almost general practice for psychiatrists to interview former in-patients of the mental hospitals soon after discharge and thereafter periodically as deemed necessary at a "follow-up clinic" at which a Mental Health Social Worker is present to co-operate with patients and their relatives in overcoming particular difficulties likely to impair the health of former patients.

Comparative figures for the years 1949 and 1960 indicate quite striking facts as to the numbers of patients dealt with and the manner of disposal of same. The total number of patients in whom investigation of circumstances (nature of illness and urgency of need of treatment or care, if any) were carried out, increased from 391 in the earlier year to 582 in the latter—this clearly indicates a marked upward trend in the numbers of potential patients interviewed with the possibility of affording hospitalisation (mental ill health), out-patient treatment, preventive care, accommodation in a geriatric or general ward—admission to an Old People's Home or to a Social Welfare Establishment. 560 people were investigated in 1959 on a total of 721 occasions. The total number of occasions in 1960 was 699.

It will be seen that whilst in 1949, on investigation, Authorised Officers in 18 instances out of 391 determined there did not exist sufficient warranty for further process under the Lunacy or Mental Treatment Acts. In 1959 the proportion, 179 of the 699 total (not further dealt with on the basis of mental ill health) indicates that Authorised Officers accepted much more responsibility and proportionately fewer admissions to mental hospitals resulted.

When it is realised that only four persons were admitted to a mental hospital on a voluntary basis in 1949, and that 308 accepted similar treatment in 1959, it is clear that admissions in mental hospitals are nowadays almost as informal as entering general hospitals.

The practice of "certification as insane" completely ceased on the appointed day for operation of the Mental Health Act, 1959, viz. 1st November, 1960.

248 persons in the City were compulsorily detained as certified Health Service Patients in 1949 and 12 only in 1960.

Table 30—MENTAL ILLNESS

(*a*) (i) Work undertaken by the Duly Authorised Officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930 for the year 1960.

	1959		1960
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 20 of Lunacy Act, 1890 ..	127	(Observation)	81
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 20 of Lunacy Act, 1890 ..	122	(Observation)	55
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 21 of Lunacy Act, 1890 ..	13	(Observation)	1
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 21 of Lunacy Act, 1890 ..	17	(Observation)	7
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 16 of Lunacy Act, 1890 ..	Nil	(Certified)	—
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 16 of Lunacy Act, 1890 ..	35	(Certified)	12
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ..	112	(Voluntary)	—
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 5 Mental Health Act, 1959 ..	69	(Informal)	277
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ..	13	(Voluntary)	—
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 5 Mental Health Act, 1959 ..	5	(Informal)	31
Patients having overstayed leave and returned to St. Edward's Hospital ..	7		10
Number of instances in which Justices examined patients yet did not order detention	9		1
Number of instances in which enquiries by Duly Authorised Officers found non-warranty for calling in Justices	192		179
TOTAL OCCASIONS	721		654 + 45 viz. infra
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ..	560		582

Informal Admissions under Section 5, Mental Health Act, 1959 as from 5th October, 1959 replaced Voluntary Admissions under Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

WORK UNDER MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

From 1st November, 1960

(*a*) (ii)

Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 25 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	(Observation)	1
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 25 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	(Observation)	Nil
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 26 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	(Treatment)	2
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 26 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	(Treatment)	Nil
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 29 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	(Observation)	30
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 29 of the Mental Health Act, 1959	(Observation)	7
Other Hospitals:—		
Section 24 Criminal Justices Act, 1948		1
Section 60 Mental Health Act, 1959 ..		4

(b) *Precis of work done by Mental Health Officers (Psychiatric Cases)*

	1959	1960
Three sessions weekly, City General Hospital:		
Social Histories	393	717
Interviews	122	116
Two sessions weekly, North Staffs. Royal Infirmary Psychiatric Clinic:		
Social Histories	289	294
One session weekly at St. Edward's Hospital:		
Social Histories	214	187
Interviews	146	236
After-care Home Visits	1,309	1,536
After-care Office interviews	525	466
Total number of persons (After-care)	265	163
Weekly meetings of Therapeutic Social Club	43	47

Table 31

Some Comparative Figures 1949—1960

	1949	1960
Total number of persons	391	582
Admitted to Mental Hospitals under Section 16 Lunacy Act, 1890 (certified)	248	12
Admitted to Mental Hospitals under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930 (voluntary)	4	308
Number of instances in which enquiries by Duly Authorised Officers found non-warranty for calling in Justices	18	179

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

(i) Most mental defectives on the register have been notified by the Local Education Authority as ineducable or as requiring supervision after leaving school.

The Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, the Consultant Psychiatrist at the City General Hospital, and a General Practitioner experienced in Mental Deficiency are recognised by the City Council for the ascertainment of mental defectives on behalf of the Local Mental Health Authority.

Supervision

Statutory and voluntary supervision has been regularly maintained throughout the year, and considerable time has been devoted to special cases, particularly where home environment is unsuitable. The majority of cases notified as requiring supervision on leaving schools have been able to find employment without difficulty, and particularly where they have been working alongside relatives, have settled down well. Some find difficulty in settling to regular work and change their jobs frequently and with them the Mental Health Visitors have often been able to place them suitably, and to help them to settle down. Those unable to settle at all have been placed at the Adult Training Centre and some of them after a period there, have been able to return to work in ordinary industry in carefully chosen jobs. The Mental Health Visitors have excellent relations with employers, and with the officials of employment exchanges, and the contacts so made have proved very valuable. Practically all of the employable mental defectives on our register are in suitable work.

The Mental Health Visitors continue friendly supervision of patients in their area who have been discharged from the Acts, and supervise patients on licence from Institutions other than the local one which has its own Mental Health Visitor. They carried out 976 visits to the homes of registered mental defectives during the year 1960.

Guardianship

Guardianship has been used only in cases of hardship or presenting other special problems and at the end of 1960, there were only four cases under this type of care.

Hostel

Our first hostel was opened in August 1959 for subnormal women and girls. It has a capacity of 14 plus 2 to 4 short term stay cases. It is perhaps surprising that demand for places has not been in any way up to expectation and the hostel has never been more than half full. Most of the girls have been found employment in local factories and we are grateful to the industrialists for their understanding and help. At the end of the year there were seven residents.

Junior Occupation Centre

This Centre takes mental defective children from the age of five up to about sixteen years.

The patients are classified as far as possible according to their ability and there has been a considerable improvement in the scope and type of training provided and work done. At the end of 1960 there were 90 patients on the register.

The patients are brought to the Centre by special 'bus and by ambulance, and receive their mid-day meal and mid-morning milk at the Centre. The patients attend from 10.0 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. They receive daily training in handwork, physical training, speech therapy, sense training, domestic work, clean habits, etc. Gardening is done by the older boys, and the older girls have a cookery class.

At an annual Open Day, a display of work done by the patients including weaving, knitting, tapestry, stool-seating, candlewick, embroidery and rugs, etc., was very successful. The opportunity was given to parents and others interested to see the children at their ordinary daily tasks, and various displays and percussion band performances were given.

The annual Summer Outing again took the form of a very enjoyable visit to Rhyl. It took place in June and was attended by the patients, staff, several parents and committee members.

Thirty patients were sent to the Rhyl Holiday Home run by the National Association of Mental Health for a holiday of one week's duration. Few of them would have had a holiday by any other means. They were accompanied and supervised by three members of the Centre Staff. They all had a very enjoyable holiday.

The annual Harvest Festival Service was held at the Centre during October, and was conducted by the Revd. A. Perry, Vicar of St. Luke's, Hanley. The patients helped to decorate the room in which the service was held, and sang suitable hymns and solos on this occasion. The gifts were afterwards sent to a local hospital.

Two Christmas parties were held at St. Luke's Schoolrooms, Hanley, and at Duke Street Junior Training Centre with the patients on Home Teaching also attending. The parties started with some singing, individual and community, followed by entertainment. Father Christmas again paid visits, and each patient received a gift off the Christmas tree.

By arrangements with the Staffordshire County Council, a few of our patients attend the Occupation Centre, Lower Milehouse Lane, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

The Parent-Teacher Association, formed during 1952, has held monthly meetings which have been well attended. The enthusiasm shown by the members at the start has been well maintained, and I am sure that the Association has been of considerable benefit to the patients, their parents and our staff.

Home Teaching

One Home Teacher for mental defectives is employed. Her work continues to be very valuable and has proved very helpful, particularly in view of the waiting list for patients to be admitted to the occupation centre. 27 patients received instruction, chiefly in handicrafts, in their homes. This tuition is individual, since grouping has not been possible because of the distance between cases, and for other reasons. Each pupil is seen about once in ten days.

Adult Training Centre

The Industrial Training Centre for Adult Mental Defectives which was started in February 1952, has been a very successful venture. There were 121 patients on the register at the end of the year with a staff of one Supervisor and eight instructors.

The patients receive a minimum of 5/- per week pocket money ; and are given a free mid-day meal, and are transported to and from the centre by special buses which pick them up at collecting points near their homes. They work a five-day week from Monday to Friday from 9.15 a.m. to 4.15 p.m. daily. They also receive four weeks paid holiday per year.

The male patients are taught shoe-repairing, woodwork, and a wide variety of other work and of crafts.

The female patients concentrate on embroidery, but also do most other forms of handcrafts.

When one considers that most of the patients are low or medium grade M.D's., the standard of work done is very high. The improvement in this standard following four full years training has been remarkable. The patients have also benefited psychologically, being more settled and happy. For many of them it has meant all the difference between sitting alone doing nothing, to companionship with their own kind, and work to do within their own physical and mental capacity. The general atmosphere of the centre is one of happiness and contentment. Parents report too that the behaviour at home is much improved by attendance at the centre.

About 30 pairs of boots and shoes are repaired weekly for the Welfare Services Department, the Children's Department and for some of the special residential schools. Wooden toys, cupboards, etc., are made for Day Nurseries and for other departments. Single person wardrobes and single beds were made for our new hostel.

A very successful Open Day and sale of work was held in November when parents and other interested people were given an opportunity of seeing the trainees at work and an excellent display of finished articles, most of which could be bought.

50 female patients were sent to the Y.W.C.A. Hostel at Rhyl and 60 of the male patients were sent to the Y.M.C.A. Hostel at Scarborough. All of these patients spent a very enjoyable holiday of one week's duration.

The trainees and staff attended a special Harvest Thanksgiving Festival Service held at St. Luke's Church and conducted by the Rev. R. Cheadle, to whom our thanks are due.

PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1960 TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1960

Table 32

	Under Age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M	F	M	F
1. *Particulars of Cases reported during the period*				
(a) Cases at 31st October ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with."				
Action taken on reports by—				
(i) Local Education Authorities on children				
(1) While at school or liable to attend school	3	2	—	—
(2) On leaving special schools . .	—	—	—	—
(3) On leaving ordinary schools	—	1	—	—
(ii) Police or by Courts	—	—	2	—
(iii) Other sources	1	—	—	2
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at 31st October as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground . .	2	—	—	7
(c) Cases reported, but not confirmed as defectives or in which action was incomplete by 31st October, 1960 and thus excluded from (a) or (b) . .	—	1	1	—
Total number of cases reported during this year	6	4	3	9

	Males	Females	Total
2. *Disposal of Cases reported during the period*			
(a) Cases ascertained to be "Subject to be dealt with."			
(i) Placed under statutory Supervision	2	3	5
(ii) Placed under Guardianship . .	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "places of safety" . .	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Hospitals . .	3	2	5
(v) Died or removed from area . .	—	—	—
(b) Those not at present "subject to be dealt with."			
(i) Placed under voluntary Supervision	3	8	11
(ii) Later found not to be defective . .	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area . .	—	—	—
(iv) Action unnecessary	1	—	1
Total . .	9	13	22

PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ON THE REGISTER ON 31ST OCTOBER, 1960

Table 33

	Males	Females	Total
1. "Subject to be dealt with."			
(a) In certified Institutions	178	181	359
(b) Under Guardianship	1	3	4
(c) Under Statutory Supervision ..	161	110	271
(d) In "places of safety"	1	—	1
2. Certified Defectives but not yet "subject to be dealt with."			
(a) Under voluntary supervision ..	41	39	80
(b) Other cases	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	382	333	715

AMBULANCE SERVICE

During this year 93,789 patients were carried by Service vehicles, which is 10,998 more than last year, when the figure was 82,791.

The mileage covered by Service vehicles also shows an increase, for this year's figure was 437,798, as against 416,628 last year, giving an increase of 21,170.

The average miles per patient was 4·7 as against 5·0 last year.

Staff

The number of staff, administrative and operational, at the end of the year was 62, and consisted of:—

1 Ambulance Officer
1 Deputy Ambulance Officer
1 Control Officer (operational)
1 Assistant Control Officer (administrative)
1 Clerk/Telephonist
1 Shorthand/Typist
1 Junior Clerk
3 Section Leaders
3 Deputy Section Leaders
45 Male Driver/Attendants
3 Female Driver/Attendants
1 Labourer

Vehicles

The vehicular strength remained unchanged. Two new Dennis/Lomas ambulances were purchased during the year, but these were to replace two ambulances withdrawn from service.

The vehicular strength at the end of the year was as follows:—

4 Daimler Ambulances
4 Dennis Ambulances
6 Bedford Ambulances
8 Bedford sitting case Ambulances
1 Morris sitting case Ambulance
1 Humber Hawk Car
1 Austin Car

All vehicles are equipped with 2-way wireless receiving/transmitting sets.

Oxygen is available for special cases as required.

Training

All members of the operational staff take a re-examination in First Aid each year as set by the S.J.A.B. Association or the British Red Cross Society.

Long Distance Travel

Arrangements were made for 127 patients to be transported over long distances by rail. This is 35 more than last year's total of 92.

Before such journeys are undertaken reservations are made on the best available trains and everything possible is done to ensure that patients travel comfortably.

Inspection of Personnel and Vehicles

On Tuesday, 12th July, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress (G. Dale, Esq., J.P. and Mrs. Dale) visited the Ambulance Station and inspected ambulance personnel and vehicles. The Lord Mayor also distributed "Safe Driving" awards gained by members of the staff during 1959, and presented the "Barker" Cup to the Ambulance Crew successful in gaining the highest number of points in the inter-service Competition.

Analgesia Outfits

During this year 1,214 requests were received from the local midwives for Gas and Air (Analgesia) outfits, which is two less than last year when the total was 1,216.

12 Gas and Air (Analgesia) outfits are stored and maintained at the Ambulance Station and are sent out upon receipt of requests from the local midwives.

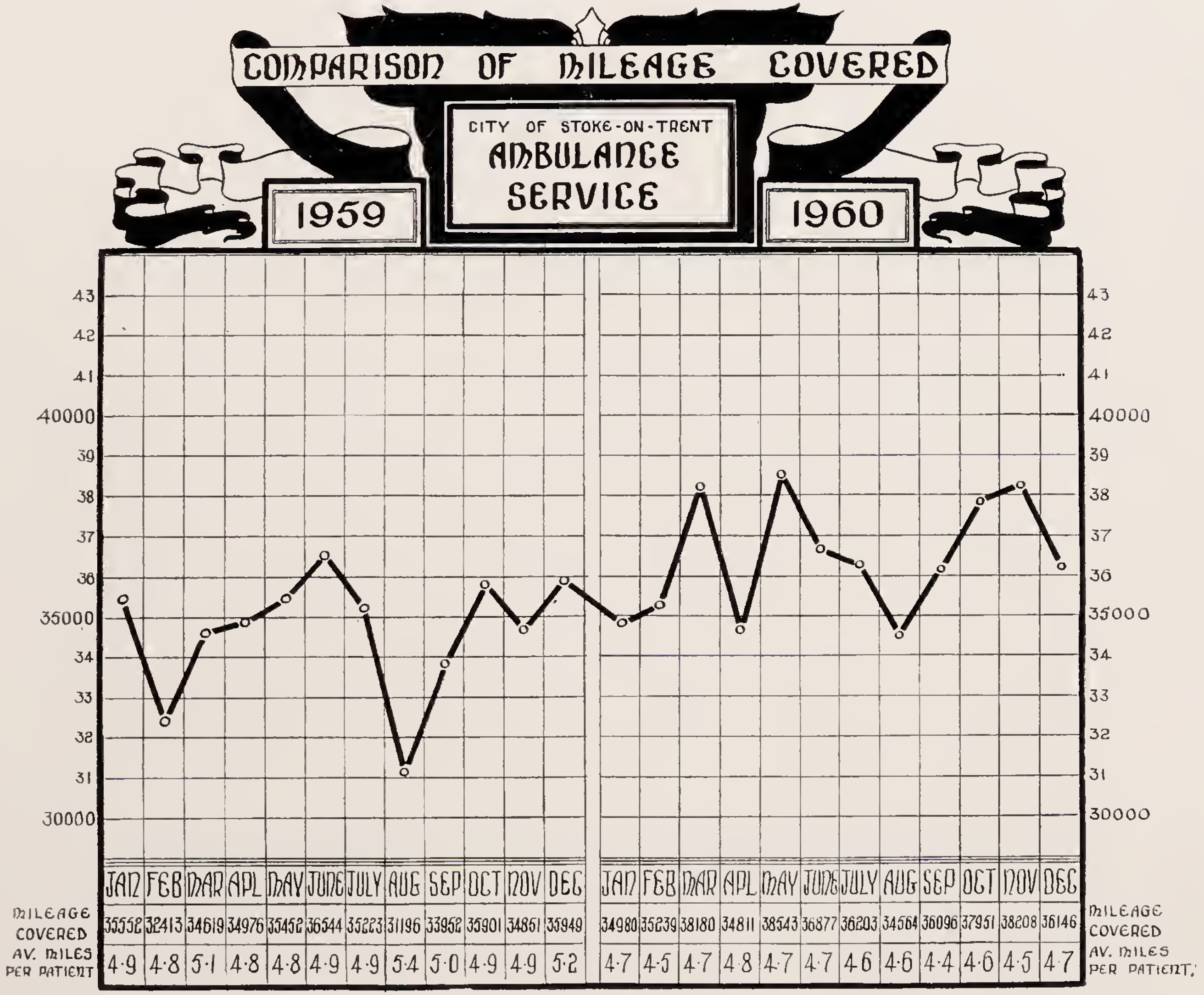
A portable Oxygenaire incubator, for use when transferring premature babies to hospital, is also available, if required.

Summary of Figures for 1960:—

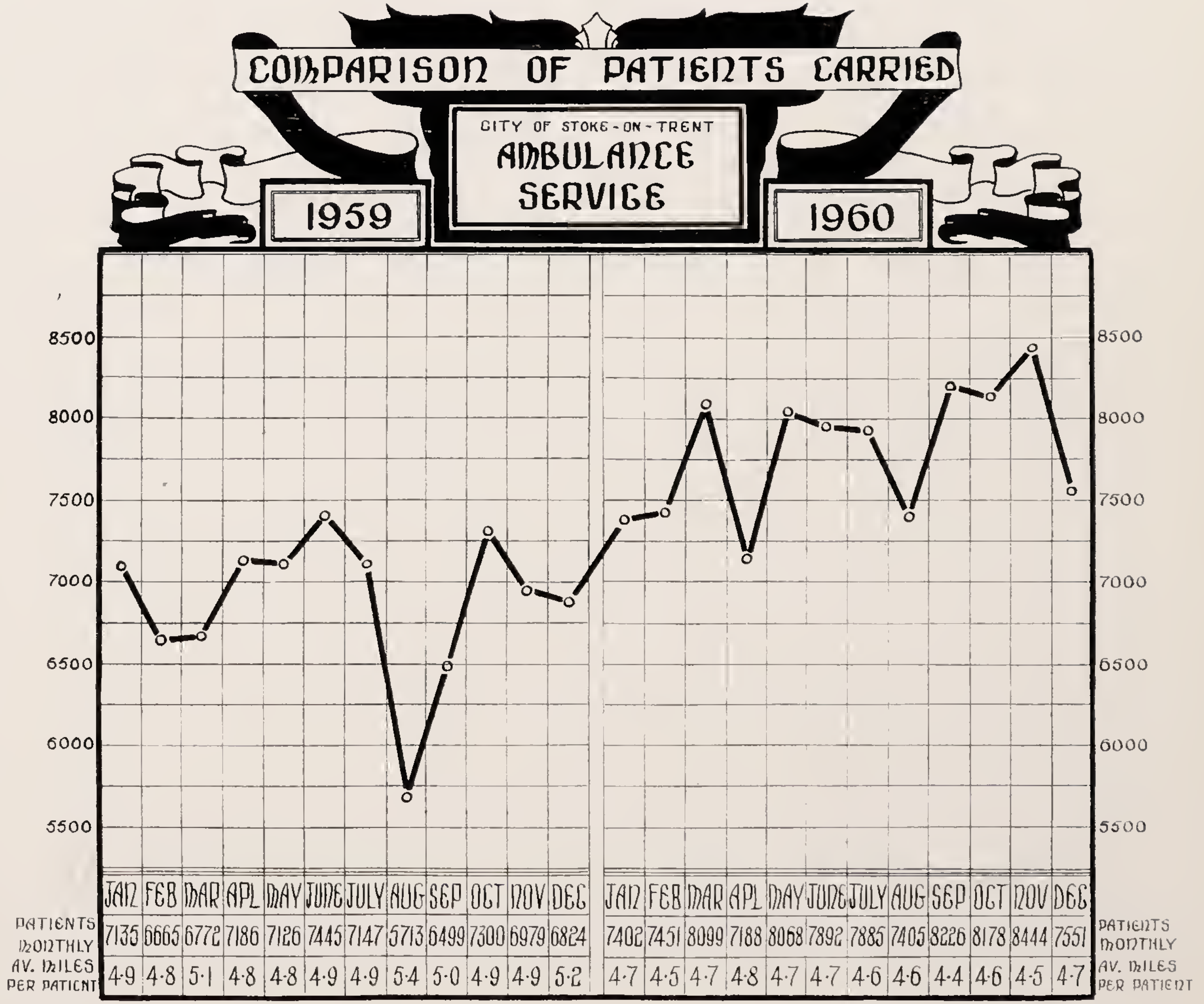
Number of patients carried:—

Monthly totals:—

January	7,402
February	7,451
March	8,099
April	7,188
May	8,068
June	7,892
July	7,885
August	7,405
September	8,226
October	8,178
November	8,444
December	7,551
TOTAL	93,789



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
MILEAGE COVERED	35552	32413	34619	34976	35452	36544	35223	31196	33952	35901	34861	35949	34980	35239	38180	34811	38543	36877	36203	34564	36096	37951	38208	36146	MILEAGE COVERED
AV. MILES PER PATIENT	4·9	4·8	5·1	4·8	4·8	4·9	4·9	5·4	5·0	4·9	4·9	5·2	4·7	4·5	4·7	4·8	4·7	4·7	4·6	4·6	4·4	4·6	4·5	4·7	AV. MILES PER PATIENT.



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
PATIENTS MONTHLY	7135	6665	6772	7186	7126	7445	7147	5713	6499	7300	6979	6824	7402	7451	8099	7188	8068	7892	7885	7405	8226	8178	8444	7551	PATIENTS MONTHLY
AV. MILES PER PATIENT	4·9	4·8	5·1	4·8	4·8	4·9	4·9	5·4	5·0	4·9	4·9	5·2	4·7	4·5	4·7	4·8	4·7	4·7	4·6	4·6	4·4	4·6	4·5	4·7	AV. MILES PER PATIENT

Types of Cases:—

Street Accidents	1,220
Street Illnesses	353
Works Accidents	460
Works Illnesses	139
Home Accidents	702
Maternity Cases	2,137
Infectious Cases	402
Other Emergency and Urgent Cases	6,413
Other Cases Carried	81,963
TOTAL	93,789

Mileage covered (Monthly totals):—

January	34,980
February	35,239
March	38,180
April	34,811
May	38,543
June	36,877
July	36,203
August	34,564
September	36,096
October	37,951
November	38,208
December	36,146
TOTAL	437,798

Yearly Totals

	Patients	*Mileage*	*Average Miles per Patient*
5th July to 31st Dec.			
1948	9,287	83,972	9·0
1949	33,993	275,465	8·1
1950	46,841	308,111	6·5
1951	57,524	342,709	5·9
1952	63,798	360,082	5·6
1953	72,897	379,725	5·2
1954	78,203	389,972	4·9
1955	77,767	398,014	5·1
1956	78,001	394,631	5·0
1957	73,522	378,278	5·2
1958	79,006	401,980	5·0
1959	82,791	416,628	5·0
1960	93,789	437,798	4·7
	847,419	4,567,365	5·38

PART 4

Nursing Homes

Crematorium

Public Mortuary

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

NURSING HOMES

Staffordshire Nurses Institution, Stamer House Convalescent and Rest Home, Oxford Street, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent is registered under Section 187 of the Public Health Act 1936 as a Nursing Home to accommodate twenty-four persons. Regular inspections of this Nursing Home are carried out by the officers concerned.

CREMATION

The Stoke-on-Trent Crematorium is under the management of the City Council and is situated in the grounds of the Carmountside Cemetery on the main Stoke-on-Trent to Leek Road.

During 1960, 1,937 cremations were carried out, as compared with 1,930 in 1959. During the same period, 2,085 interments took place in the City Cemeteries as compared with 2,014 in 1959.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The only Public Mortuary in use is situated at Hinde Street, Hanley. During 1960, 385 bodies were received at the Mortuary and 373 Post Mortems carried out.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

No proceedings were taken under Section 47 of these Acts during the year.

PART 5

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

RAINFALL

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES OF THE CITY

Chief Public Health Inspector's Report on:—

Food and Drugs Act, 1955
Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Acts, 1923, 1928, 1935
Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933—1958
Housing Acts
Shops Act, 1950
Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954
Rent Restrictions Acts, 1920—1939
Merchandise Marks Act
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951
Pet Animals Act, 1951
Slaughterhouses Acts, 1954—1958
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926
Factories Acts, 1937—1959
Public Health Act, 1936
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949
Diseases of Animals Act, 1950
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare) Provisions Act, 1956
Clean Air Act, 1956
Noise Abatement Act, 1960
Caravans, Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

General Comments.

1960 saw reasonably good progress maintained in all sections of the environmental health services for which the Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible to the Medical Officer of Health. Work has continued to increase with the flow of new legislation and regulations concerning public health. The wide scope of the work relating to Public Health can be seen by perusing the lists of Acts at the head of this section of the report.

During 1960, the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, were replaced by a revised code and, in addition to this, the gaps in the Food Hygiene Legislation were filled by the introduction of the Food Hygiene (Docks and Carriers) Regulations, 1960, so that now there is legislation covering food hygiene in virtually all the places in which food is handled commercially.

It is disappointing to record that the Food Hygiene Regulations are little improved, from the public health standpoint, by the amendments made in the new Regulations. The 1955 Regulations were, when they were introduced, only just abreast of good practise at that time, and the rapid developments in food hygiene and food trading in the last five years revealed some serious weaknesses in them. It is true that ships are now included within the scope of the Food Hygiene Regulations but to the bulk of the population in this country, it is more important that mobile food shops and catering establishments should be under adequate control. It is unfortunate that these Regulations have not been strengthened so far as these mobile food shops are concerned.

The impact of the supermarket-type of shop is being increasingly felt in the food trade. This is having two effects. Firstly, many businesses are now compelled to offer direct competition and are equipping themselves as self-service shops in which the bulk of the commodities are prepacked and sold under more hygienic conditions. This is a trend which will probably continue, and, from the public health point of view, there is good reason to encourage it. Secondly, however, in their attempts to compete with supermarkets, many shops are tending to diversify the types of commodity that are being sold. Different commodities bring in their trend, different problems of hygiene and when there are a number of widely different types of products on sale in the same shop, good food hygiene often becomes difficult to achieve. There are, for example, butchers who sell raw vegetables, greengrocers who sell open flour confectionery and the mixed business which combines the sale of open food with such goods as drapery and hardware. The cause of food hygiene would be much advanced if food businesses were confined to their traditional groups of commodities for this would make much easier the task of providing adequate premises, equipment, facilities, and the adoption of appropriate food hygiene techniques.

In 1960, in 14 great towns, each having a population in the 200,000/600,000 range there were 13·3 food premises per thousand population and 1,780 visits were made in that year per thousand food premises. In Stoke-on-Trent, the number of food premises is 13·7 per thousand population, which is above the average of the 14 towns. In the City, 1,760 visits were made per thousand premises. In view of the higher number of food premises per thousand population and the depleted staff, it is felt that this is a reasonably creditable achievement.

A development in the sale of milk has been the introduction of automatic milk vending machines in the City. These machines are refrigerated and well constructed. In the majority of these machines the milk is dispensed in preformed wax cartons; others in glass bottles fitted with special caps. It is desirable that all types of containers in which the milk is supplied should be date stamped to indicate the date of filling.

We have again experienced some trouble with glass in milk bottles, the alternative and only solution to this problem is the universal use of a non-returnable container. A form of carton made at the time of filling has been introduced by a City dairy both for schools and retail sale. Opinions differ somewhat on the merits of this container, although it is being supplied to a number of Education Authorities under the Milk-in-Schools Scheme, and would seem to be very satisfactory to them, in view of the sales. There appears however, to be very little demand by the housewife for a milk supply in this type of container. No doubt this is due in a large measure to the revolutionary shape of the carton.

Perhaps in the near future, dairy technologists will develop a variation of this type of container which will afford the housewife an opportunity of viewing the milk with its cream line and at the same time eliminate the hazards experienced in the use of glass bottles.

In relation to Housing, better progress has been made during the year in the number of houses represented in clearance areas and individual unfit. This is to be increased to 5,000 houses represented in the next five years. The new programme submitted to the Ministry includes 7,475 houses, and it is planned to clear these within eight years. Cases of tenants refusing accommodation, other than in an area of their own choice, has seriously delayed demolition work on blocks of slum clearance property. Children delight in playing in this type of building, but fortunately, to date, there have been no fatal accidents from collapsed or falling structures in these houses. The clearing of clearance area sites must be expedited and it is felt that eviction action will have to be taken in more cases against tenants who refuse the Corporation's offer of housing accommodation.

One of the features of the post-war era has been the increasing use of the caravan both for permanent living accommodation and for holiday use. The use of caravans as permanent living accommodation has long been deprecated by Public Health Authorities. Recent investigations have suggested that caravan populations show infantile mortality rates and an incidence of bronchial and arthritic complaints substantially above the national level. To many people, a caravan offers a more acceptable home than living in the same house as relatives or, in rooms, as lodgers. To others, notably engineers, and theatrical performers, a mobile home has been a release from the succession of indifferent lodgings.

The main criticism against caravans as living accommodation is centred not only on the physical smallness of the unit itself, the difficulties encountered in ventilation, heating and combatting condensation, but also that many of the amenities which are now known to be essential for the promotion or preservation of good health are absent or inadequate. Many caravan sites have been developed which have been unable to provide adequate sanitary services and supplies of water, whilst the absence of roads, paths and lighting made them environmentally harsh in most of the months of the year.

Some control over the use of land for caravan sites was possible under the provisions of private Acts, the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. In its desire to regularise the position and to ensure that, in future, caravan sites, whether used for permanent residence or for holiday-making only, should be of an adequate standard and provide a good standard of amenity, the Government has secured the passing of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

This Act is a complex Town Planning and Public Health measure but if it is administered with patience and skill, there can be little doubt that the legitimate interests of holiday-makers and those who live permanently in caravans will be adequately protected, whilst the citizen at large will also be secured from the environmental injury of badly sited caravan parks and from the possibility of bad caravan sites being a focal point of infection.

Caravan dwelling has not been a serious problem in the past in this City, but it is hoped that the provisions of the new Act will enable a much better standard of control to be achieved on present sites.

It is pleasing to record the continued improvement in the clarity of the atmosphere. This better visibility is an adequate testimonial to the work of the Department and co-operation of industrialists in the efficient combustion of fuel. House-wives are also playing their part by using more smokeless fuel in their homes, irrespective of the date on which they will be included in Smoke Control Orders.

More and more people are appreciating this positive betterment in their environment and are becoming "Clean Air Conscious". Details of the work of this important section are set out in "Control of Atmospheric Pollution".

Legal powers are now available under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960 to control noise and vibration which is a nuisance. This type of nuisance has been particularly difficult to deal with satisfactorily, but it is hoped that the new Act will be of great assistance.

The principal activity in Health Education during 1960 was the participation in the Jubilee Celebration Exhibition. A large scale exhibition was organized by the Department to illustrate the progress which had been made in Public Health over 50 years of federated Local Government. The Public Health Inspectors were responsible for stands dealing with Housing, Food and Drugs, Atmospheric Pollution, Pest Destruction, and Environmental Hygiene.

The arrangements of these stands provided valuable experience for the staff concerned in the preparation of displays as an educational medium.

Each of the stands took a quite different form and aroused considerable interest in the many visitors to the exhibition. The Department was, of course, partly dependent for these displays on material borrowed from various sources but this did not detract from the value of them. One display, (that relating to Environmental Hygiene) was entirely the work of the Department and the actual construction of this display was done completely by our Student Public Health Inspectors. This stand was designed to provide a permanent nucleus of exhibition material.

As in previous years, a number of lectures and demonstrations have been given to interested bodies. Better use could be made of this service and it is always possible to provide a speaker and suitable illustrative material for a talk to any group of persons of any sex or age-group.

The shortage of Public Health Inspectors has been a severely limiting factor in the work of all sections. In particular, the work has been hampered by the lack of Inspectors with years of experience.

The new scheme of training for the Diploma for Appointment as Public Health Inspectors commenced in September, 1960. A course at the City's College of Building has been approved. To date, we have provided the majority of students for training, but more support is required from surrounding Local Authorities to enable this course to continue.

During the year, 9,288 nuisances were dealt with as compared with 8,734 in 1959 and 15,831 inspections, revisits, etc., were made.

INSPECTIONS	1959	1960
Infectious Diseases	487	**308**
Overcrowding (special enquiries)	81	**41**
Drainage	893	**850**
Structural Defects	1,220	**1,679**
Other Nuisances	902	**890**
Total number of houses inspected	3,583	**3,768**
Total number of houses in which defects were found	2,267	**3,460**
Total number of defects found	8,734	**9,288**
REVISITS AND SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS		
In respect of nuisances	8,777	**8,387**
In respect of Infectious Disease	761	**312**
In respect of other causes	2,435	**1,990**
Appointments kept	1,655	**1,374**

COMPLAINTS

During the year, 3,195 complaints were received, of which 675 were unfounded.

483 complaints relating to dangerous structures, street paving, gas and water leakages, and other matters were referred to the Departments concerned.

Table of Sanitary Defects

	1959		**1960**	
Nuisances	*Found*	*Abated*	*Found*	*Abated*
Water Supply, want of	49	42	**121**	**149**
Dampness	907	1,016	**1,104**	**1,288**
Dilapidations	760	725	**725**	**1,046**
Brickwork/Pointing Defective	610	805	**468**	**641**
Roofs Defective	517	645	**639**	**776**
Plaster Defective	1,143	1,254	**1,094**	**1,419**
Floors Defective	349	407	**405**	**539**
Windows Fixed and Defective	1,374	1,421	**1,480**	**1,927**
Yard etc., Defective paving, Unpaved	110	128	**90**	**149**
Dirty/Verminous Houses etc.	14	18	**9**	**20**
Accumulations, Animals so kept	78	56	**85**	**88**
Drainage—defective, insufficient, stopped	1,001	816	**909**	**735**
Defective sanitary accommodation and fittings	836	1,016	**973**	**1,245**
Eaves, spouts, R.W.P's, Defective etc.	960	1,086	**1,128**	**1,260**
Other Nuisances	26	25	**58**	**6**
TOTAL	8,734	9,460	**9,288**	**11,288**

INSPECTION OF DRAINAGE WORK	1959	**1960**
New Drains and Repairs	194	**41**
Conversions, etc.	1,960	**557**
Other Visits in Connection with Drainage Work	1,627	**1,610**

NUMBER OF DRAIN TESTS MADE

	Negative	*Positive*
1959	394	121
1960	**494**	**81**

This figure includes defects previously reported.

Other Special Inspections

Purpose	1959 *Number of Inspections*	**1960** *Number of Inspections*
Common Lodging House	3	**6**
Houses let in lodgings	—	**11**
Marine stores	7	**7**
Theatres, cinemas etc.	16	**9**
Public conveniences	24	**16**
Public Halls and baths	1	**5**
Marl pits, pit shafts, tips, quarries	80	**14**
Hairdressers	40	**60**
Pet shops	24	**14**
Schools	1	—
Rag flock premises	2	—
Stables, pigs and poultry	13	**26**
Fair grounds	27	**2**
Animal Food shops	—	**7**
Waste food boiling plants	—	**2**
Caravan sites	—	**10**
Street Census	—	**110**
TOTALS	238	**299**

Statutory Notices and Legal Proceedings

In addition to preliminary notices, 2,337 Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936, the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1928, the Factory Act, 1937 and the Shops Act, 1950.

Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936 were instituted in 93 cases during the year and work was referred to the City Works Department in default of statutory notices as follows:—

Section 39 ..	150 cases
Section 40 ..	1 case
Section 44 ..	1 case
Section 45 ..	76 cases
Section 56 ..	6 cases
Section 93 ..	22 cases
Section 138 ..	1 case

Table of Statutory Notices Served

	Notices Served	
	1959	**1960**
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936		
Section 39 Provision of Drainage, etc.	541	**715**
Section 40 Soil Pipe and Vent Shafts	5	**9**
Section 44 Insufficient Closet Accommodation ..	29	**3**
Section 45 Defective Closet Accommodation ..	395	**294**
Section 47 Conversions	288	**62**
Section 56 Unpaved Yards	32	**32**
Section 83	4	**3**
Section 93 Statutory Nuisances	832	**901**
Section 138	—	**1**
SHOPS ACT, 1950	—	**2**
STOKE-ON-TRENT ACT, 1928		
Section 32 Stopped and Defective Drains ..	241	**306**
FACTORY ACT, 1937		
Section 7	3	**9**
TOTAL	2,370	**2,337**

35 Preliminary Notices were served under the Shops Act, 1950 in 1960.

INSPECTIONS UNDER SHOPS ACT, 1950

The duties carried out by this Department relate only to arrangements for the Health and Comfort of Shop Workers.

	1959		**1960**	
	Contraventions		*Contraventions*	
	Found	*Abated*	*Found*	*Abated*
Ventilation insufficient	3	1	**5**	**4**
Heating	5	1	**1**	**1**
Lighting	4	1	—	—
Washing facilities	3	—	**2**	**1**
Meals facilities	2	7	**4**	**9**
Seats for females	12	11	**8**	**20**
Structural defects	6	—	**12**	**8**
Structure/Fittings dirty	10	40	**14**	**22**
Drainage and wastes defective	1	1	**5**	—
Overcrowded	—	—	—	—
Floor drainage insufficient	—	—	—	—
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION				
Structure/Fittings dirty Badly lighted Badly ventilated Structural defects Fittings defective Not separate for sexes	26	23	**26**	**54**
TOTALS	72	85	**77**	**119**

	1959	**1960**
Number of inspections	147	220
Number of re-inspections	58	**40**

Common Lodging Houses

There is one registered Common Lodging House in the City, namely, the Salvation Army Hostel for men at Stoke, which has accommodation for 108 beds.

The premises are conducted in a satisfactory manner; 6 inspections were made during the year. 3 Contraventions found were duly remedied.

Waste Water Closets

A scheme for the conversion of Waste Water Closets was approved by the Minister of Health in September, 1950, and loan sanction has already been given to the extent of £60,000.

At the end of 1960, the position was as follows:—

Number of conversions completed during the year ..	138
Average Cost Per Conversion	£39 10 0
Total number completed	3,568

	£	s.	d.
Total Cost	133,671	0	0
Cost to Owner	78,126	0	0
Cost to Corporation	55,545	0	0

NOTE:—The figure of £133,671 0 0 includes additional work to which the Corporation does not contribute.

Canal Boat Inspections

During the year, 42 Canal Boats were inspected. The accommodation provided was for 137 persons, being an average of 3·26 persons per boat.

The number in occupation was 80 persons, being 34 males, 21 females, and 25 children, or an average of 1·9 per boat; representing 42·50% males; 26·25% females; 31·25% children.

Of the 25 children found on the Boats, 8 (4 boys and 4 girls) were over five years of age, and therefore, of school age.

The registered accommodation on these 42 boats was as follows:—

1 boat to carry two persons.
29 boats to carry three persons.
12 boats to carry four persons.

In 12 instances, a pair of Canal Boats were worked by one family (in some cases with assistance).

Eight notices were served for infringements of Acts and Regulations during the year.

No cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year.

No canal boats were registered during the year.

There are at present on the register 20 canal boats known to be working.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION SERVICES

Disinfection

Table showing disinfection following infectious disease, etc.:—

	1959	**1960**
No of Rooms disinfected	312	**253**
No. of Hospital Wards disinfected	27	**37**
No. of Schools disinfected	28	**68**
Total No. of Articles of Clothing, etc. disinfected	4,468	**5,739**

Insect Pest Control

Treatments have been carried out against bed-bugs, fleas, lice, cockroaches, flies, ants and several other kinds of insect. Many industrial premises are under contract, and frequent treatments are given with insecticides of both the chlorinated hydro-carbon and organo-phosphorous types.

All Corporation Buildings and Hospitals in the City are also covered by this service.

The following table shows the different types of property treated:—

	1959 *Total No. of visits*	**1960** *Total No. of visits*
No. of Private Houses treated	66	**192**
No. of Council Houses treated	284	**844**
No. of Business Premises treated	99	**1,926**

Rodent Control

Rodent Infestation in the City is well under control. Industrial and business premises, many of which are under contract, have been periodically inspected and treated.

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

	1959	**1960**
No. of visits to premises	17,601	**16,960**
No. of interviews and appointments	73	**65**
No. of other inspections	144	**108**
No. of premises where rat proofing recommended	300	**245**
No. of premises where rat proofing carried out	302	**240**
Total weight of prebaits laid in ozs.	20,017	**15,292**
Total weight of prebaits taken in ozs.	6,806	**3,383**
Total weight of poison baits laid in ozs.	66,956	**72,839**
Total weight of poison baits taken in ozs.	9,959	**10,810**
Estimated kill (Rats and Mice)	16,253	**16,462**
No. of Bodies seen (Rats and Mice)	3,380	**3,674**
No. of Dak Boards laid	3,533	**2,267**
Defective Drains found	34	**27**
Drains repaired	38	**33**

Drain test made—14 positive, 34 negative

Sewer Treatment

During the year the treatment of sewer manholes with Sodium Monofluoracetate was continued. A reduction in the number of surface infestations due to defective drains has been noticed and the number of rats in the sewers appears to have been considerably reduced.

2,763 Manholes were treated with Sodium Monofluoracetate during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number of premises on the register, 31st December, 1959:—24.

Number of premises on the register, 31st December, 1960:—26.

List of Classifications of Registered Trades

Bone Burners	5
Tripe Boilers	9
Gut Scrapers	3
Fat Melters and Extractors	3
Hide and Skin Dealers	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	4
	26

The premises in all cases are maintained in compliance with the provisions of the Bye-laws applicable to each particular trade.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

For this purpose instruments are stationed at 16 sites throughout the City. At each of 15 of these sites, two instruments are maintained, one in which particles heavier than air, rainfall and impurities washed down by the rain, are collected in a bowl, and the other indicates the amount of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere by the facility with which lead peroxide reacts with sulphur to form lead sulphate. The readings are analysed monthly.

The station at St. James' Church Yard, Longton, which had been maintained since 1928, had to be relinquished during the year due to the fact that the City Parks Department had taken over the Church yard and were to lay it out as a garden. Fortunately, a site was obtained approximately 155 yards away in the Recreation Ground adjoining Webberley Lane, and it was possible to continue the measurement of atmospheric pollution in this part of Longton.

The monthly readings obtained at these 15 stations are shewn in Tables Nod. 35 and 36. As these stations have now been in operation for more than five years, opportunity is taken to show the monthly average for each station for the last five years for comparison with the readings for 1960. The readings for the station at St. James' Church yard is used for comparison with readings for the station at Webberley Lane. It will be noted that the average monthly readings for 1960 are, with few exceptions, lower than the average over the last five years.

The 16th station is at St. Peter's Chambers, Glebe Street, Stoke, where an instrument is maintained for estimating the amount of suspended matter (smoke) and for measuring the amount of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. The first measurement is obtained by passing a measured volume of air through a filter paper and then through a solution of hydrogen peroxide where the sulphur dioxide in the air is converted to sulphuric acid. Except for week-ends these readings are taken daily. The darkness of the stain on the filter papers is compared with stains of known value to obtain the weight of smoke per 100 cubic meters of air. The amount of sulphur dioxide, in parts per 100 million of air is obtained by titrating the exposed solution with standard alkali.

The readings for 1960 are shown in Table No. 37. As the readings are an indication of the amount of fuels burned in the district, they follow the cycle of high in winter and low in summer; the increase in winter being mainly in domestic fuels.

Table 34

Readings of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by Volumetric Apparatus, Station—St. Peter's Chambers, Glebe Street, Stoke

January—December, 1960

	Readings of Sulphur Dioxide (Parts per 100 million)			Readings of Smoke (milligrammes per 100 cu. metres)		
	Daily Average	Maximum Reading	Minimum Reading	Daily Average	Maximum Reading	Minimum Reading
January . .	14·8	50·1	4·3	45	125	9
February . .	12·7	34·1	2·4	44	119	8
March . .	7·0	16·7	2·1	24	64	8
April . .	9·4	18·3	4·0	28	63	11
May . .	6·2	10·6	1·6	19	32	8
June . .	6·4	10·2	2·9	14	29	6
July . .	5·3	9·1	1·9	14	29	8
August . .	5·5	11·1	2·1	16	34	9
September	7·9	14·7	4·0	24	68	9
October . .	11·0	22·9	4·8	30	64	6
November . .	11·4	35·3	5·4	30	114	8
December . .	14·4	26·6	3·6	40	77	9
AVERAGES . .	9·3	21·6	3·3	27	68	8

Now that this station has been maintained for more than twelve months, it is interesting to compare present-day readings with readings obtained in a similar manner by an instrument maintained at the Sewage Works, Leek Road, Hanley, during 1927/28 and 1934/35.

Period covered by Readings	Smoke—milligrammes per 100 cu. metres Average daily readings for:—		
Summer (April—Sept.)	1927 28	1934 61	1960 19
Winter (October—March)	1927/28 54	1934/35 79	1960/61 30

NOISE AND VIBRATION

Complaints of noise and vibration were investigated and its effect reduced by methods of shielding or baffling of outlets or by overhaul of apparatus.

No legal powers to control this form of nuisance were available until 27th November when the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, came into operation. Under this Act, noise or vibration which is a nuisance becomes a statutory nuisance and can be dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1936. With a few exceptions, the Act appears to cover noise of every description.

The intention of the Act is not to abolish noise and vibration but to control it with a view to its abatement; it should, therefore, lead to a quieter environment.

The Act restricts the power of an individual to take action himself unless at least three occupiers of land or premises are aggrieved. The Sponsor of the Bill, in the Committee Stage, said that a reason for this was "that a tiresome person may consider that his neighbour is committing a nuisance when in fact the neighbour may be behaving in quite a normal fashion". It is within the powers of the local authority to investigate a complaint made by an individual, but in view of this restriction, the noise and vibration would obviously have to be serious and persistent before formal action could be taken. It can be anticipated, therefore, that there will be difficulty in obtaining evidence of noise and vibration, particularly where it occurs sporadically, apart from the difficulty in deciding whether it constitutes a statutory nuisance.

Further comment must be left until more experience has been gained in the administration of the Act.

CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Report of the Committee on Air Pollution, which was the blue print for the Clean Air Act, stressed that, with few exceptions, no industrial chimney need normally emit more than a light haze of smoke if the combustion arrangements are adequate and properly operated. In order to achieve this, extensive modernisation and improvement of plant would be necessary, the Report said.

During the year, local industry continued to modernise and improve its fuel burning equipment in order to be able to comply with the Clean Air Act. Two-thirds of the time allowed by the Act for this re-equipment to be carried out, as recommended by the Report, has elapsed, and there is every possibility that it will be completed before the final date.

The exceptions mentioned in the Report are processes controlled by the Alkali Inspectorate. These include certain processes in the local pottery, heavy clay and iron and steel industries. In this field also, change-over to smokeless methods of firing pottery continued and this is reflected in the Report of the Chief Alkali Inspector for 1960 which states that the number of pottery bottle ovens fell from 222 to 157 during the year.

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958

The emission of dark smoke from any chimney in excess of periods permitted under the above Regulations is an offence under Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Dark smoke being smoke which, when compared in the appropriate manner, is as dark as or darker than shade 2 of the Ringelmann Chart.

Timed observations of 195 chimneys were carried out during the year and 61 chimneys were found to be contravening one or more of the limitations under the Regulations. The duration of the observations were as follows:—

110—½ hour, of which 27 shewed contraventions.
64—1 ,, ,, ,, 24 ,, ,,
16—1½ ,, ,, ,, 7 ,, ,,
4—2 ,, ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,
1—2½ ,, ,, ,, 1 ,, ,,

The average duration of dark smoke emissions per half-hour period from chimneys contravening, were as follows:—

	Dark Smoke (R. 2—5)	Black Smoke (R. 4 and 5)
1958 (from 1st June) . .	11·7 mins.	1·2 mins.
1959	9·8 ,,	1·3 ,,
1960	8·8 ,,	1·1 ,,

Notices were served on the occupiers of buildings where contraventions have occurred and, as a result, smoke emissions have been reduced by the installation of mechanical stokers, conversion to oil firing, repair or an improved operation of plant or by use of coke, either alone or in conjunction with coal.

The change-over from hand-firing of furnaces—where bituminous coal is used—to mechanical stoking, conversions to oil firing or by the use of smokeless fuel alone, is encouraged as, by this means, compliance with the Regulations should be possible at all times.

Two applications were received from the owners of buildings for certificates of temporary exemptions from the operation of the Dark Smoke Regulations. Section 2 of the Act provides for the issue of a certificate where it can be proved that it has not been practicable to equip the building to enable it to be used without contraventions; a certificate can only be granted for a maximum of one year at any time. Certificates were granted in each case.

Clean Air Act, 1956—Section 17.
Alkali, etc., Works Order, 1958.

Processes registered under the above Order, and supervised by H.M. District Alkali Inspector, include pottery intermittent ovens fired by means of coal or oil, certain kilns in the heavy clay industry and certain processes connected with the manufacture of iron and steel.

Liaison has been maintained with the District Inspector regarding complaints of nuisance arising from these processes. One was in connection with Smoke emissions from a newly installed hot blast cupola at a local iron works and another was of smuts emitted from chimneys serving Belgian type continuous kilns that had recently been converted from coal to oil firing.

Smoke Control Areas

More than half of the smoke in winter arises from the combustion of bituminous coal in the domestic type of firegrate. So far, it has not been possible to design a firegrate in which this type of coal can be burned without producing smoke and soot. The solution, then, is to restrict the fuel that can be burned on this type of grate to smokeless fuel.

The Clean Air Act provides for the systematic creation of Smoke Control Areas in which this restriction will apply. Any expenditure on replacement or adaptation of grates in domestic dwellings to allow of the use of these fuels, being covered, in part, by a grant.

In connection with the proposed Smoke Control Areas Nos. 1 to 4, the Minister of Housing and Local Government was approached regarding the possibility of the payment of an exchequer grant for replacing and renewing firegrates in Council houses, that were originally of an approved type but had been subsequently altered. The Minister considered that grants would be payable in these cases and the City Housing Committee have the matter under consideration, including types of approved appliances to be installed.

Preliminary surveys were carried out of areas of Hanford and Trent Vale, principally of land where development could take place, and a report made to the Committee. The Committee recommended, and the City Council approved, that these areas be declared Smoke Control Areas and the Minister be informed. Later, the Minister gave his conditional approval to these areas and also for two areas of Trentham. On the recommendation of the Committee, following detailed surveys, the City Council made Smoke Control Orders, covering these areas. These are known as the City of Stoke-on-Trent Smoke Control Orders Nos. 1 to 6 and have been submitted to the Minister for his approval.

Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Standard Deposit Gauge Readings of Solid Deposits in Tons Per Square Mile—Year 1960

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average for 1960	Monthly Average for 5 years 1956—1960
Tunstall, Westcliffe	14·36	10·98	8·72	12·08	16·95	17·96	17·12	13·02	10·54	13·89	14·70	14·23	13·71	13·92
Tunstall, Mill Hill	12·19	10·98	9·52	11·01	15·40	12·30	17·94	18·71	8·79	11·32	14·12	13·14	12·95	13·23
Tunstall, Brownhills	16·74	15·55	11·10	16·94	14·70	16·98	21·30	15·98	14·63	14·04	18·85	12·21	15·83	17·60
Burslem, Park	17·35	12·81	14·85	10·90	22·21	20·25	13·48	25·65	16·47	14·78	17·91	12·91	16·63	17·53
Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	21·78	17·62	14·97	18·96	22·38	14·93	17·55	23·12	19·73	9·86	20·44	17·45	18·23	20·74
Hanley, Etruria Park ..	50·43	25·00	10·88	32·06	39·32	35·03	56·82	56·55	44·35	38·04	26·35	34·66	37·25	44·41
Hanley, Northwood Park ..	*	21·58	*	18·16	20·10	*	*	*	*	*	18·73	*	19·64	21·97
Hanley, High School	17·67	7·29	8·84	10·77	10·97	14·15	10·64	17·10	15·35	11·60	12·39	10·37	12·26	13·18
Hanley, Sewage Works ..	16·29	18·59	16·73	16·90	19·44	18·49	18·29	18·15	23·95	18·96	14·76	15·64	18·01	18·06
Stoke, Thistley Hough High School	9·28	9·94	9·84	9·35	10·90	11·23	9·54	16·11	9·28	11·14	7·69	9·01	10·36	11·27
Fenton, Park	13·05	16·21	9·19	*	31·44	20·70	16·21	7·38	16·51	9·33	9·33	11·81	14·41	14·65
Longton, Employment Bureau	12·25	13·56	12·58	14·53	19·67	10·67	*	15·27	19·05	12·40	13·99	10·88	14·07	15·01
Longton, Webberley Lane ..	23·21	10·24	*	20·24	17·51	24·84	20·87	15·54	15·84	11·81	16·31	9·41	16·89	19·18
Longton, Park	11·73	7·00	9·38	8·45	12·26	12·09	8·58	13·19	13·09	7·56	*	9·78	10·28	10·70
Longton, High School ..	11·55	6·74	10·41	11·81	16·41	9·77	8·36	10·40	14·09	8·23	16·38	6·88	10·92	11·25

**indicates Station out of action*

Table 36
Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Lead Peroxide Instruments
Readings of Rate of Absorption of Sulphur Dioxide Expressed as Milligrammes SO3 per 100 Square Centimetres Lead Peroxide Per Day, Year 1960

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average for 1960	Monthly Average for 5 years 1956—1960
Tunstall, Westcliffe	2·17	2·09	1·94	1·31	1·01	0·80	*	0·63	0·74	1·51	1·80	1·97	1·33	1·59
Tunstall, Mill Hill	3·74	3·75	2·93	2·69	1·85	1·22	1·31	1·28	1·70	1·73	2·00	3·59	2·31	2·54
Tunstall, Brownhills	4·71	3·47	4·09	2·95	2·02	1·94	1·69	1·48	1·84	3·61	3·74	3·96	2·97	3·16
Burslem, Park	4·51	4·37	2·87	3·20	1·67	1·28	1·31	1·25	1·74	2·89	3·75	4·04	2·74	2·75
Burslem, Cobridge Park	3·42	3·18	1·95	2·54	1·32	1·16	1·06	0·95	1·69	2·66	2·66	2·89	2·12	2·20
Hanley, Etruria Park	3·34	2·90	2·43	2·49	1·58	1·22	1·21	1·57	1·49	2·12	2·34	2·47	2·09	2·41
Hanley, Northwood Park	2·62	3·31	1·40	1·99	1·15	0·84	1·20	0·89	1·21	1·46	2·59	2·93	1·79	2·24
Hanley, High School	2·32	1·62	1·40	1·47	1·18	0·85	0·85	0·86	*	1·28	*	2·80	1·46	1·51
Hanley, Sewage Works	3·11	3·01	2·16	2·21	1·37	1·23	1·16	0·91	1·21	1·67	1·85	2·95	1·90	2·06
Stoke, Thistley Hough High School	3·73	3·15	2·93	2·14	1·66	1·19	0·77	1·02	*	1·49	2·33	3·35	2·16	2·11
Fenton, Park	3·20	2·53	1·76	1·92	1·29	1·08	0·96	1·00	1·23	1·94	2·57	3·05	1·87	2·15
Longton, Employment Bureau	4·17	2·66	2·79	2·02	1·56	1·50	1·02	0·91	1·43	1·75	2·43	2·43	2·60	2·05
Longton, Webberley Lane	1·74	1·46	*	2·02	1·68	1·35	1·13	1·09	1·62	1·64	1·89	2·65	1·65	1·42
Longton, High School	3·38	2·95	2·80	3·57	1·54	1·19	0·84	0·81	1·58	2·30	1·93	2·99	2·15	1·05
Longton, Park	2·02	1·55	*	1·16	0·86	0·69	0·49	0·51	0·72	1·08	0·88	1·63	1·05	1·95

**Indicates Station out of action.*

Table 37—Showing Progress Made in the Installation of Smokeless Methods of Firing Continuous and Intermittent Ovens and Kilns in the Pottery Industry

Ovens and Kilns Fired by	PROGRESSIVE FIGURES FOR YEARS :																					
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Electricity ..	12	13	15	18	22	26	28	41	52	69	78	93	103	111	118	275*	339	386	451	524	567	614
Producer Gas	—	30	34	35	29	26	24	24	24	12	10	10	7	7	5	9	9	9	9	9	8	6
Town's Gas..	5	11	18	36	53	67	75	104	126	143	165	192	223	236	247	258	271	278	277	287	296	300
Fuel Oil ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	6	7	6	5	5	5	5	9	9	12
PROGRESSIVE TOTAL ..	17	54	67	90	104	119	127	169	202	226	256	299	339	361	376	547	624	678	748	835	880	932

*This figure was revised to include all intermittent kilns in use.

War period 1940-45 omitted.

Table 38

Administration of Clean Air Act, 1956, and Abatement of Nuisances from Dust, Fumes and Noise

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATED WITH RESPECT TO:—

Smoke	56
Grit or Soot	16
Dust	14
Fumes or Effluvia	17
Noise or Vibration	28
Burning Spoil Banks	—
TOTAL	131

Action under Clean Air Act:—

OBSERVATIONS FOR SMOKE:—

	No. of Observations	No. of Chimneys Contravening	Contraventions Recorded for		
			Excess Dark Smoke	Continuous Dark Smoke	Black Smoke
Boiler Chimneys	179	54	45	52	17
Kilns and other Furnaces	16	7	6	8	4
Railway Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—
Other Chimneys	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	195	61	51	60	21

OBSERVATIONS FOR:—	*Offence*	*No Offence*
Grit Emissions	1	21
Burning Spoilbanks	—	—

Action under Clean Air Act and/or Public Health Act:—

OBSERVATIONS FOR SMOKE, ETC.:—	*Nuisance*	*No Nuisance*
Boiler Chimneys	—	33
Kilns and other Furnaces	2	15
Other Chimneys	—	36
Burning Waste in Open	2	23
Burning Colliery Spoilbanks	—	—
For Dust	2	41
For Fumes or Effluvia	1	23
For Noise or Vibration	2	52
For Other Purposes	—	20
TOTALS	9	243

INSPECTIONS:—

Of Boilers	111
Of Kilns and Other Furnaces	27
Of Railway Locomotives	—
Of Other Installations	38
Of Plant re Grit Emissions	10
Of Burning Spoil Banks	—
For Dust	23
For Fumes or Effluvia	11
For Noise or Vibration	23
For Other Purposes	27
TOTALS	270

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS:—

Visits to Areas for Preliminary Survey	104
Inspection of Dwelling Houses	640
Inspection of Commercial Premises	697
Inspection of Plant re Exemptions	—
Interviews	31
Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936	—
No. of Premises where Work done in Default	—
Visits following Contraventions	—

OTHER SPECIAL INSPECTIONS:—

Investigations—Chimney Height	50
Inspections for Exemption—Sec. 2	—
Inspections after Notification—Sec. 3	13
Inspections for Approval—Sec. 3	—
Inspections re Town Planning Decision	—
Survey Industrial and Commercial Premises	3
Other Inspections	—
TOTAL	66

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—

Improved Hand Firing	—
More Suitable Coal Fuel Used	1
Stokers Overhauled or Renewed	—
New Boiler Provided	—
Draught Improved	—
Smokeless Fuel Used	9
Conversion from Coal to Oil Firing	2
Conversion from Coal to Gas Firing	—
Converted to use Electricity	—
Mechanical Stokers fitted	11
F.R.S. Doors or Smoke Consumers fitted	—
Flues Cleaned	—

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—*continued*

Flues and Furnaces repaired	4
Mirrors Fixed or Replaced	1
Grit from Furnaces prevented	—
Improved Operation of Plant	3
Instrumentation Provided	—
Smoke Alarm and/or Recorder fitted	—
Dust Emission prevented	4
Arrestors provided to Cupolas	—
Noise and Vibration prevented	5
Prevention of Nuisance from Fumes or Effluvia	1
TOTAL	41

Notices Served—Clean Air Act, 1956:—

CONTRAVENTIONS—DARK SMOKE REGS.:—

Notices Served (Sec. 30)	46
Letters of Warning Sent	3
No. of Prosecutions	—
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 5	—
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 18	—

NUISANCES—SECTION 16 :—

Statutory Notices Served	—
Preliminary Notices Served	—
No. of Prosecutions	—

Notices Served—Public Health Act, 1936:—

	Prelim.	*Statutory*
Dust	1	—
Fumes or Effluvia	—	—
Noise and Vibration	—	—
No. of Prosecutions	—	—

INTERVIEWS:—

Owners or Occupiers	85
Managers, Engineers and Firemen	268
Other Persons	344
TOTAL	697

Action under Clean Air Act with respect to:—

HEIGHT OF CHIMNEYS—SECTION 10:—	*No. dealt with*
Proposed Height Satisfactory	6
Greater Height Required	18
Decision given prior to Submission of Plan	21

PRIOR APPROVAL—SECTION 3:—

No. of Plans, etc., Submitted	—
No. of Plans, etc., Approved	—

EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES—SECTION 2:—

No. of Applications for Certificates	2
No. of Exemption Certificates Granted	2

NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS—SECTION 3	31
Complaints and Other Matters referred to H.M. Alkali Inspector	14

PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR EXCESSIVE EMISSIONS OR NUISANCES:—

Bad Hand-firing	28
Unsuitable Fuel	—
Mechanical Failure	—
Starting Up from Cold	1
Overloaded Plant	2
Underloaded Plant	2
Lack of Draught	1
Inadequate Plant	12
Faulty Operation of Plant	5
Faulty Oil-Burning Equipment	—
TOTAL	51

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of Inspections (4)	Number of Written Notices (5)	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	108	45	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,333	576	69	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1,441	621	73	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	*No. of cases in which defects were found*			
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	1	2	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	2	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :—				
(*a*) Insufficient	9	2	—	2
(*b*) Unsuitable or defective	74	38	—	13
(*c*) Not separate for sexes	2	—	—	1
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	7	—
TOTALS ..	87	44	7	16

SECTION 8 (3)

Table of Mechanical and Non-mechanical factories at present on the register :—

	Mechanical	*Non-Mechanical*
Tunstall	107	5
Burslem	263	13
Hanley	365	41
Stoke	201	12
Fenton	128	12
Longton	222	25
Bucknall and Smallthorne	47	—
TOTAL	1,333	108

PART VIII of the ACT—OUTWORKERS

Number of Out-workers on the August list was 26 (Wearing Apparel); These were inspected and found satisfactory.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS, RECONDITIONING SLUM CLEARANCE, DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF UNFIT HOUSES

The programme submitted and approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1955, estimated a total number of unfit houses in this City to be 12,000 and it was proposed to deal with 6,000 of these within the first five years, ending 1959. As a result of these inquiries and action on individual unfit properties, 6,109 of these houses have been dealt with. To date 72 public and private inquiries have now been held in the City.

During the year 1960, 9 clearance areas were submitted to the Ministry for confirmation.

The demolition and clearance of the sites is continuing to work satisfactorily. During the year, 391 houses were demolished and the sites cleared.

Work continues on Improvement Grants, and since the passing of this Act in 1949, a total of 1,476 grants have been completed out of 3,244 applications. Whilst there has been an increase in the number of improvement grants completed as compared with the previous year, this number is disappointing when compared with the total number of houses in the City which are capable of being brought to this improved standard. It is regretted that more property owners do not make greater use of this financial assistance to effect improvements to existing housing accommodation.

The curtailment made in the building programme of new houses still continues, necessitating the slowing down of the Representation of Clearance Areas. This policy prevents the Department fully administering the Housing Act.

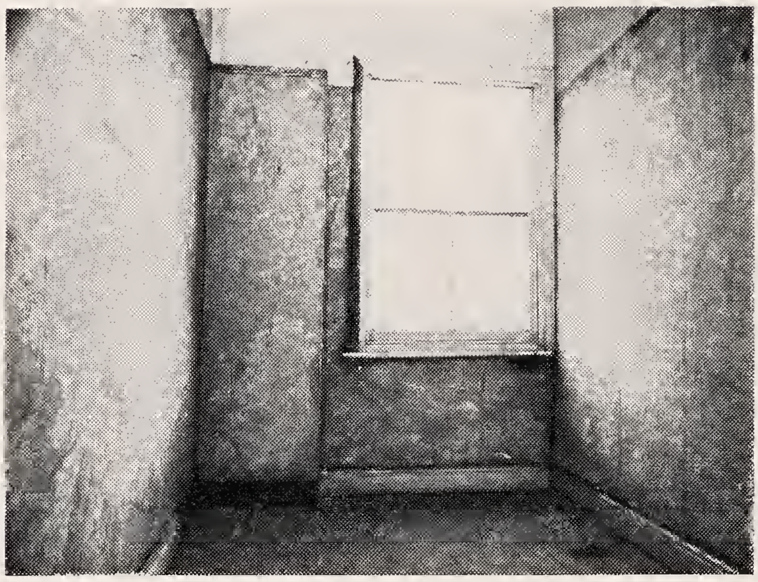
Surveys of the property are constantly being carried out and blocks of sub-standard properties are being added to the original number, so that the estimate of unfit houses to be dealt with is now approximately 7,500. Where possible, Clearance Areas are made where groups of unfit houses occur. The number of individual unfit houses dealt with is being increased.

Families from 436 condemned houses were awaiting re-housing at the end of 1960. Unfortunately, this figure is likely to be increased as sub-standard properties will still continue to be used for human habitation for many years, unless there is a substantial increase in the provision of new houses in the immediate future.

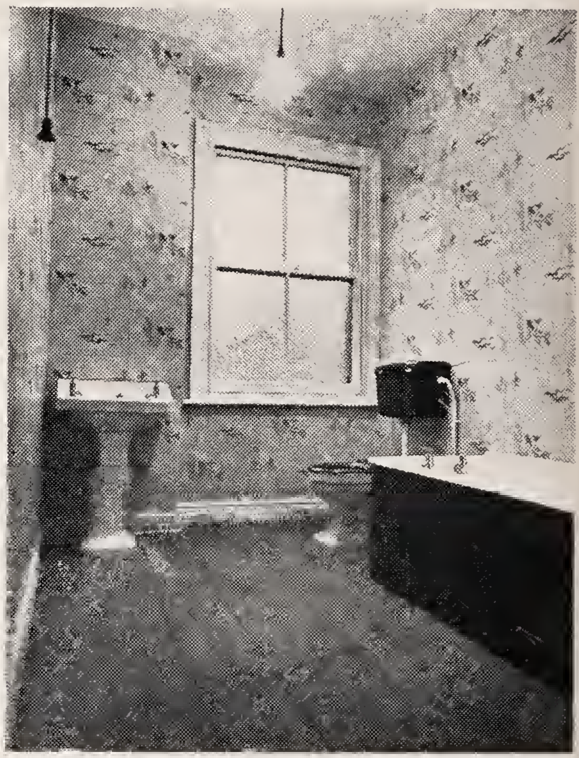
IMPROVEMENT GRANTS
DEMONSTRATION OF MODERNISED HOMES

Typical old-fashioned grate in kitchen before improvement. This is replaced by a modern grate with back boiler for hot water in the improved house.

The new dining kitchen, showing a partition which divides the cooker and sink from the remainder.



Third bedroom before improvement.



This becomes a modern bathroom.

Improvement giving a compact modern layout.

SLUM CLEARANCE—PROGRESS REPORT

Year	Demolition and Closing Orders Made	No. of Areas	Clearance Areas Represented Houses	Total Houses	Referred to Housing Department	Number Rehoused	Awaiting Rehousing
1953 . .	444	—	—	444	444	215	368 at the end of 1953
1954 . .	320	14	530	850	320	367	321 ,, ,, ,, ,, 1954
1955 . .	679	18	515	1,194	656	710	267 ,, ,, ,, ,, 1955
1956 . .	378	31	1,414	1,792	1,245	1,125	387 ,, ,, ,, ,, 1956
1957 . .	328	14	314	642	1,664	1,301	750 ,, ,, ,, ,, 1957
1958 . .	115	1	223	338	670	887	533 ,, ,, ,, ,, 1958
1959 . .	126	10	152	278	130	335	328 ,, ,, ,, ,, 1959
1960 . .	164	19	268	432	481	373	436 ,, ,, ,, ,, 1960
TOTAL . .	2,693	107	3,416	6,109	5,749	5,313	436

THE FOLLOWING IS A TABULATED LIST OF AREAS REPRESENTED AND ACTION TAKEN UP TO DATE

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative
Longton 33	Heathcote Road	412	9 July, 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Jan., 55	21 Mar., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	13 Feb., 56
Longton 34	Heathcote Road	9	9 July, 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Jan., 55	21 Mar., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	13 Feb., 56
Tunstall 31	Linehouses	4	23 Sep., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	Unopposed	25 Aug., 55	24 Oct., 55
Burslem 36	Sneyd Street	25	23 Sep., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	10 Feb., 56
Longton 35	Hackett Place	34	21 Oct., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	10 Feb., 56
Stoke 21	Flash Lane	6	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	Unopposed	30 Nov., 55	26 Jan., 56
Hanley 44	Stafford Lane	3	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56
Hanley 45	Stafford Street	6	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56
Tunstall 32	Butterfield Place	10	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56
Burslem 37	Sneyd Street	6	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56
Longton 36	Caroline Street	4	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56
Longton 37	Caroline Street	5	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56
Longton 38	Caroline Street	3	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56
Longton 39	Caroline Street	3	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56
Burslem 38	Broads Row	15	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	1 Mar., 56	20 Apr., 56
Fenton 7	Meakins Row	18	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	23 Feb., 56	14 Apr., 56
Longton 40	Bridgewood Street	6	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	7 Sep., 55	29 Nov., 55	9 Feb., 56	15 Apr., 56
Longton 41	Bridgewood Street	10	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	7 Sep., 55	29 Nov., 55	9 Feb., 56	5 Apr., 56
Stoke 22a	North Street	17	17 Feb., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	13 Aug., 57	4 Oct., 57
Stoke 23a	North Street	15	17 Feb., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	13 Aug., 57	4 Oct., 57
Longton 44	Normacot Road	4	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56
Longton 45	Normacot Road	11	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56
Longton 46	Normacot Road	225	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56
Burslem 39/39a	Auckland Street	26	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	19 Mar., 57	18 May, 57
Burslem 40	Hobson Street	31	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	8 Oct., 56	29 Nov., 56
Fenton 8	Star Bank	24	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	30 Aug., 56	19 Oct., 56
Longton 47	Spring Garden Rd.	17	20 Oct., 55	24 Nov., 55	5 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	26 Feb., 58	3 June, 58
Hanley 46	Keelings Road	8	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	17 Apr., 56	18 July, 56	15 Sep., 56
Burslem 41	Westport Road	19	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	Unopposed	2 June, 56	25 July, 56
Burslem 42	Newport Lane	18	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	2 May, 56	1 Aug., 56	22 Sep., 56

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—*continued*

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative
Hanley 47/47a	Etruscan Street	20	15 Dec., 55	26 Jan., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	15 Oct., 57	3 Dec., 57
Hanley 48/48a	Salem Street	31	15 Dec., 55	26 Jan., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	23 May, 57	10 July, 57
Tunstall 33	Crosswood Street	18	19 Jan., 56	23 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	24 Apr., 56	15 Sep., 56	22 Nov., 56	12 Jan., 57
Hanley 49a	Etruria Road	8	19 Jan., 56	23 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	13 Mar., 56	8 Oct., 57	25 Nov., 57
Burslem 43	Greeting Street	48	16 Feb., 56	29 Mar., 56	3 Apr., 56	24 Apr., 56	25 Sep., 56	26 Nov., 56	17 Jan., 57
Hanley 50	Paxton Street	18	16 Feb., 56	29 Mar., 56	3 Apr., 56	24 Apr., 56	25 Sep., 56	28 Nov., 56	21 Jan., 57
Hanley 51	Bucknall New Rd.	222	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57
Hanley 52	Waterloo Street	29	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57
Hanley 53	Nelson Place	10	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57
Burslem 44	Reid Street	100	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 45	Ellgreave Street	11	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 46	Globe Street	88	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 47	Station Street	91	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 48	Longshaw Street	8	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 49	Bradwell Street	20	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 50	Porter Street	68	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	9 May, 57	3 July, 57
Burslem 51	Lower Hadderidge	4	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	9 May, 57	3 July, 57
Burslem 52	Orgreave Street	48	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	5 Mar., 57	14 May, 57
Hanley 54	Trinity Street	4	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	7 Sep., 56	Unopposed	31 Oct., 56	27 Dec., 56
Stoke 24	Honeywall	5	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	11 Sep., 56	Unopposed	2 July, 57	21 Aug., 57
Tunstall 34	Broadfield Road	18	7 Sep., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	13 Nov., 56	Unopposed	27 May, 57	12 July, 57
Hanley 35	Bethesda Street	111	23 Aug., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	27 Nov., 56	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	12 Sep., 57
Hanley 56	Bethesda Street	6	7 Sep., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	27 Nov., 56	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	12 Sep., 57
Stoke 25/25a	Empire Terrace	30	23 Aug., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	13 Nov., 56	27 Mar., 57	26 Sep., 57	15 Nov., 57
Tunstall 35	Malpass Street	23	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	18 Dec., 56	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	2 Sep., 57
Longton 42a	Normacot Road	8	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57
Longton 43a	Normacot Road	29	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57
Longton 46a	Normacot Road	10	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57
Longton 46b	Normacot Road	11	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—*continued*

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative
Longton 46c	Normacot Road . .	26	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57
Hanley 57	Broom Street . .	19	22 Nov., 56	20 Dec., 56	3 Jan., 57	24 Jan., 57	12 June, 57	20 Sep., 57	11 Nov., 57
Tunstall 36	Rathbone Street	156	14 Dec. 56	28 Mar., 57	28 Mar. 57	29 May, 57	27 Aug., 57	3 Jan., 58	25 Feb., 58
Hanley 59	Bucknall Old Road	167	14 Dec., 56	31 Jan. 57	4 Feb., 57	4 Apr., 57	2 July, 57	24 Sep., 57	21 Nov., 57
Burslem 53	Smallthorne	85	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58
Burslem 54	Smallthorne	58	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58
Burslem 55	Smallthorne	48	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58
Burslem 56	Grange Street	2	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	11 Mar., 58	27 May, 58
Burslem 57	Grange Street	6	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	11 Mar., 58	27 May, 58
Hanley 60	Willeton Street	6	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58
Hanley 61	Hillchurch Street	8	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58
Hanley 62	Garth Street	5	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58
Tunstall 37	Randall Lane	8	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	24 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	2 Apr., 58	17 July, 58
Stoke 26	London Road	6	18 Apr. 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr. 58
Stoke 27	London Road	6	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr., 58
Stoke 28	London Road	11	18 Apr. 57	30 May 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr., 58
Burslem 58	Pleasent Street	32	20 June, 57	25 July, 57	13 Sep., 57	25 Sep., 57	11 Dec., 57	5 Mar., 58	6 May, 58
Burslem 58a	Beardmore Square	33	20 June, 57	25 July, 57	13 Sep., 57	25 Sep., 57	Unopposed	20 Dec., 57	20 Feb., 58
Longton 48	Kendrick Street	223	3 Sep., 58	25 Sep., 58	25 Sep., 58	10 Dec., 58	14 Apr., 59	28 Oct., 59	19 Dec., 59
Longton 49	Clayton Street	13	23 July, 59	25 Feb., 60	25 Feb., 60	7 April, 60	Unopposed	11 Aug., 60	7 Oct., 60
Hanley 64	Plough Street	42	17 Sep., 59	26 Nov., 59	30 Nov., 59	29 Jan., 60	24 May, 60	22 Sep., 60	25 Nov., 60
Stoke 36	Registry Street	21	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60
Stoke 37	Rebecca Street	23	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60
Stoke 38	Bamber Street	2	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60
Stoke 39	Leese Street	4	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60
Tunstall 38	Pittshill	12	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60				
Tunstall 39	Pittshill	8	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60				
Tunstall 40	Pittshill	2	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60				
Tunstall 41	Pittshill	27	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	22 Dec., 60				
Burslem 60	Hobson Street . .	26	21 Jan., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	8 Sept., 60			
Burslem 61	Hobson Street . .	18	21 Jan., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	8 Sept., 60			

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—*continued*

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative
Hanley 65	Birches Head Road	16	18 Feb., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	2 Sep., 60			
Fenton 9	Christchurch Street	4	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60				
Fenton 10	Christchurch Street	25	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60				
Fenton 11	Temple Street	33	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60				
Hanley 66	Bagnall Street	8	23 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60				
Fenton 12	Duke Street	7	23 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60				
Tunstall 42	Lower Woodland St	44	21 July, 60						
Hanley 67	Bethesda Street	9	21 July, 60	24 Nov., 60	13 Dec., 60				
Hanley 68	Regent Road	14	21 July 60	24 Nov., 60	13 Dec., 60				
Hanley 69	Buller Street	11	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60				
Hanley 70	Hampton Street	2	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60				
Hanley 71	Sun Street	11	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60				
Fenton 13	Fenpark Road	7	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60				
Longton 50	Barclay Street	5	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60				
Burslem 62	North Road	4	15 Dec., 60						
Burslem 63	North Road	15	15 Dec., 60						
Burslem 64	Hot Lane	9	15 Dec., 60						

Housing Repair and Demolition, etc.

During the year, 38 applications were received for a Certificate of Disrepair. 16 certificates were issued in respect of some but not all the defects, and 11 certificates were issued in respect of all the defects.

In 19 instances undertakings submitted by the landlords to complete the repairs within a period of six months were accepted in lieu of issuing a Certificate of Disrepair.

13 applications were received for the cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair. In 6 cases the certificates were cancelled and in 6 cases the cancellation of the Certificates was refused.

Housing repairs were dealt with through the medium of the Public Health Act, 1936, and only in special cases is action taken under the Housing Act, 1957.

During the year, 102 Demolition Orders and 62 Closing Orders were made in respect of individual houses unfit for human habitation.

1. INSPECTION			1959	**1960**
(a)	(i)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	496	**552**
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	528	**598**
(b)	(i)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	361	**500**
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	386	**532**
(c)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	361	**500**
(d)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	130	**38**
(e)		Number of dwelling-houses found in a fit state ..	5	**14**
(f)		Number of inspections under Part III of Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	212	**355**
(g)		Number of inspections under Rent Act, 1957 ..	78	**38**
(h)		Number of inspections under Section 51 ..	—	——

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice

	1959	**1960**
Number of Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their officers	512	**661**

3. Action Under Statutory Powers

		1959	**1960**
(a)	Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.		
	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—		
(i)	By Owners	—	—
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	—	—
(b)	Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 Housing Act, 1957:—		
(i)	Demolition Orders made	76	**102**
(ii)	Undertakings accepted	—	—
(iii)	Closing Orders made (Part of a Building) ..	12	**9**
(iv)	Informal Undertakings	—	—
(v)	Closing Orders made (Whole of a Building) ..	37	**53**
(c)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—		
	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—		
(i)	By Owners	699	**659**
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	75	**47**

4. Demolition of Houses

		In Progress	*Demolished*	
		1960	1959	**1960**
(a)	Compulsory Purchase Areas ..	**15**	549	**292**
(b)	Individual Unfit Houses	**6**	162	**99**

	1959	**1960**
Revisits in respect of Statutory Notices served under the Housing Act, 1957, and Public Health Act, 1936 ..	906	**913**
Appointments	637	**662**
Defects Remedied	4,041	**2,694**
Visits in respect of Clearance Areas, etc.	3,144	**2,755**

Demolition Orders and Closing Orders in Operation at the end of the year

	Demolition Orders	*Closing Orders*
Tunstall	32	78
Burslem	37	98
Hanley	38	160
Stoke	29	77
Fenton	2	58
Longton	36	82
	174	553

Overcrowding Provisions—Housing Act, 1936

During the year there were 39 complaints of overcrowding and of these 23 were certified as overcrowded in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957. 8 Families were rehoused by the Corporation to abate overcrowding.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, HOUSING ACT, 1949

566 Inspections were made as compared with 501 for the previous year.

The number of improvement grants completed was 298 as compared with 201 for the previous year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

To-day, food manufacture and retailing is big business, and use is made of every available means of advertising to acquaint the consumer of products, both well established and new. Television plays a big part in food sales, and here the large manufacturer and retailer has made use of its powerful influence. Supermarkets are replacing the smaller shops. Legislation must keep pace with this rapidly changing pattern in food distribution, ensuring that the purchasers of foodstuffs, especially prepacked foods, are fully acquainted at the time of purchase of their true nature, substance or quality. The description should be plain, simple and true, and of such a type that the buyer does not have to carefully examine the small print on the label or packet to ascertain the ingredients contained therein. In considering any future control, greater regard will also have to be paid to the responsibility of the shopper to ensure that the food is not contaminated through unnecessary handling, stricter personal hygiene, exclusion of animals from shops, and such similar matters.

Whilst the majority of food manufacturers do endeavour to label their products properly, more and more time has now to be devoted to persuade certain firms to amend or alter the descriptions applied to their merchandise. For example, important words such as "in jelly" or "in gravy" do not receive sufficient prominence to indicate to the purchaser the true nature of the article of food, these qualifications being printed in letters of microscopic proportions or cleverly concealed by blending into the background of the label. Every housewife knows there is a considerable difference in the quantity of meat contained in different meat packs—some consisting entirely of meat and the others a mixture of gravy and meat. Such persuasion would be unnecessary if legal standards as to meat content and labelling existed, thereby protecting the genuine manufacturer as well as the consumer.

Further mention must be made regarding the continued absence of any Statutory Standards relative to the meat content of sausages and canned meats, both animal and poultry; a problem causing considerable difficulties for some Food and Drugs Authorities. The reticence of some Magistrate's Courts to fix standards, if no Statutory Standards exist, followed by dismissal of cases, has resulted in some Authorities ceasing to sample foods of this nature. In a number of these cases considerable costs have been granted to the defence. Without legal backing, those improvements in the quality of certain foods that have been affected will be difficult to maintain and may even fall instead of rise.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

150 samples of Public and School Swimming Baths water were taken for bacteriological examination, with results as follows:—

147 samples were satisfactory.

3 samples were unsatisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The number of samples taken for analysis and submitted to the Public Analyst during the year was as follows:—

Total number of samples submitted for analysis		Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
				Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
1	Australian Cream Sherry	1	—	1	—
2	Almonds, Ground	1	1	2	—
1	Beef Steaklets in Rich Gravy	—	1	—	1
1	Blackcurrant Health Drink	—	1	1	—
1	Blackcurrant Flavoured Cordial	1	—	1	—
1	Blackcurrant Juice Cordial	1	—	1	—
1	Baked Beans with Pork Sausage in Tomato Sauce	—	1	1	—
1	Butter Mintoes	1	—	1	—
41	Butter	41	—	41	—
1	Butter Pats	1	—	1	—
1	Butter Kipper Fillets	—	1	1	—
2	British Sherry	2	—	2	—
1	Bitter Lemon	1	—	1	—
2	Boneless Chicken	1	1	—	2
1	Boned Chicken in Chicken Jelly	—	1	—	1
1	Chopped Chicken in Chicken Jelly	—	1	1	—
1	Corned Beef Loaf	—	1	1	—
1	Crisps (Cakes)	—	1	1	—
2	Chicken Boned, in Chicken Jelly	—	2	2	—
1	Chocolate Spread	—	1	1	—
3	Cream, Double	2	1	3	—
1	Cream, Sterilised	—	1	1	—
2	Cream Cheese	1	1	—	2
1	Coconut, dessiccated	1	—	1	—
1	Dairy Cream Horns	—	1	1	—
1	Dairy Ice Cream Milk Chocolate Ripple	1	—	1	—
1	Dairy Cream Milk Chocolate	—	1	1	—
1	Dripping, Pork	—	1	1	—
1	Damson Cream Wine Cocktail	1	—	1	—
2	Flour, Self raising	—	2	2	—
1	Fried Beef Patties in Gravy	—	1	1	—
1	Ginger Cordial	1	—	1	—
1	Green Goddess	1	—	1	—
1	Gluco Juice	1	—	1	—
1	Golden Raising Powder	—	1	1	—
1	Glycerine	—	1	1	—
1	Honey, English	—	1	1	—
1	Home Made Butter Drops	1	—	—	1
27	Ice Cream	27	—	27	—
4	Jam	2	2	4	—
1	Kompo	—	1	1	—
11	Lard	11	—	11	—
1	Liquorice, Honey & Butter Sweets	1	—	1	—
1	Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—
131	Carried forward	102	29	124	7

Total number of samples submitted for analysis		Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis: Satisfactory	Results of Analysis: Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
131	Brought forward . .	102	29	124	7
2	Lemon Cheese	—	2	2	—
4	Lemon Barley Water	4	—	4	—
1	Lime Juice Cordial	1	—	1	—
1	Lambs Tongues	—	1	1	—
1	Madeira Cake (made with pure butter)	—	1	1	—
10	Margarine	10	—	10	—
2	Marzipan	2	—	2	—
1	Marmalade	—	1	1	—
516	Milk	515	1	515	1
1	Milk shake syrup, strawberry . .	—	1	1	—
3	Mincemeat	1	2	3	—
1	Milk Blocks, Full Cream	—	1	1	—
1	Neuritis Mixture	—	1	1	—
1	Nite-cup	—	1	1	—
7	Non-brewed Condiment	7	—	6	1
1	Norway Sild in Tomato Sauce . .	—	1	1	—
1	Oil Vegetable cooking	—	1	1	—
7	Orange Squash	7	—	7	—
2	Orange Drink	2	—	2	—
1	Orange Smash	1	—	1	—
1	Oxtail Soup	—	1	1	—
1	Pepper, White	—	1	1	—
1	Pork Cutlets in Gravy	—	1	—	1
1	Potted Meat Paste	—	1	1	—
1	Pork in Natural Juice	—	1	1	—
1	Potted Beef	—	1	1	—
2	Pork Luncheon Meat	—	2	2	—
3	Piccalilli	—	3	3	—
1	Quip	—	1	1	—
1	Raisin Flavoured Cordial	1	—	1	—
1	Ruby Wine	1	—	1	—
1	Rum	1	—	1	—
1	Salmon Spread with butter	—	1	1	—
1	Slimming Tablets	—	1	1	—
1	Somerset sage Chipolatas, containing preservative	—	1	1	—
4	Stewed Steak	1	3	3	1
3	Shredded Beef Suet	3	—	3	—
1	Soup, Cream of Tomato	—	1	1	—
1	Stewed Steak and Kidney with Gravy	—	1	—	1
1	Steakettes	—	1	1	—
1	Sweet Chutney Pickle	—	1	1	—
1	Sponge Dairy Cream	—	1	1	—
1	Sponge Sandwich	—	1	1	—
1	Sponge Sandwich, Double Decker, Dairy Cream	—	1	1	—
1	Splits	—	1	1	—
119	Sausages	118	1	111	8
1	Table Jelly	—	1	1	—
1	Tongue Paste	—	1	1	—
849	Carried forward . .	777	72	829	20

Total number of samples submitted for analysis		Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
				Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
849	Brought forward . .	777	72	829	20
21	Vinegar	18	3	21	—
1	Whiskey	1	—	1	—
871	TOTALS	796	75	851	20

Formal Samples	796
Informal Samples	75
Number of Samples Genuine	851
Number of Samples Non-Genuine	20

The average of fat in the milk samples passed as genuine was as follows:—

Quarter ending:—

31st March, 1960	3·64%
30th June, 1960	3·59%
30th September, 1960	3·64%
31st December, 1960	3·82%

The Sale of Milk Regulations 1939, fixed a minimum presumptive fat standard of 3·0%.

PRESERVATIVES IN MILK, BUTTER, SAUSAGE, JAM, ETC.

No preservatives were found in milk, butter (41), sausages (31), margarine (10), lemon cheese (2), marmalade (1), table jelly (1), home made butter drops (1), butter pats (1), liquorice, honey and butter sweets (1), butter mintoes (1), raisin flavoured cordial (1), lemon curd (1), mincemeat (3), sweet chutney pickle (1), jams (4).

PRESERVATIVES IN PERMISSIBLE QUANTITIES WERE FOUND IN:—

88 samples of sausage, 1 sample of black currant health drink, 1 sample of ginger cordial, 1 sample of British sherry, 1 sample of Ruby wine, 3 samples of lemon barley water, 1 sample of lime juice cordial, 1 sample damson cream wine cocktail, 1 sample Australian cream sherry, 5 samples of orange squash, 1 sample of Gluco juice, 2 samples of orange drink, 1 sample of orange smash, 1 sample of chopped piccallili, 1 sample of milk shake syrup strawberry, 1 sample of bitter lemon.

Proceedings under the Act were instituted as follows:—

Offence	Result	Fines £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.
Selling a quantity of pork sausages which was 16·4% deficient of its proper proportion of meat	Convicted	2 0 0	5 13 0
Selling a quantity of pork sausages which was 22·7% deficient of its proper proportion of meat	Convicted	10 0	4 12 0
TOTAL		2 10 0	10 5 0

Details of unsatisfactory samples where proceedings were not instituted:—

Article	Remarks
Pork Sausage	30·2% deficient of its proper proportion of meat. Letter of warning sent.
Beef Sausage	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 250 parts per million by weight of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent.
Beef Steaklets in Rich Gravy	Contained only 53·5% of meat and consisted essentially of beef rissoles and gravy. Matter taken up with manufacturers who were checking the analysis. Alteration of description will then be considered.
Pork Cutlets in Gravy.. ..	Contained only 37·2% of meat and should be described as "Pork Rissoles in Gravy". Matter taken up with the manufacturers who stated that they were amending the label, when re-ordering, to "Pork Savouries in Gravy".
Pork Sausages	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 230 parts per million by weight of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent.
Beef Sausages	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 75 parts per million by weight of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent.
Pork Sausages	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 130 parts per million by weight of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent.
Tuberculin Tested Channel Islands Milk (Pasteurised) ..	5·0% deficient of fat. Letter of warning sent.
Home made Butter Drops ..	Contained 6·0% of fat, all of which was butter fat, and 1·2% of salt, but did not include these on list of ingredients. Matter taken up with the manufacturers.

Article	Remarks
Stewed Steak	Contained only 85·9% of meat instead of the 95·0% of meat stated to be present. Informal sample. Formal sample taken reported satisfactory.
Boneless Chicken	Contains 19·0% of added water and should be sold as Boneless Chicken in Jelly. Informal sample. See below—Formal sample taken of same product.
Boneless Chicken	15·5% deficient of meat. Contained only 80·3% instead of 95·0%. Alternatively should be described as "Boneless Chicken in Jelly". Imported product. Local stocks withdrawn from sale. Letter sent to importers who stated that they had discontinued handling this product twelve months ago. Sample of new pack to be taken when available.
Cream Cheese	Contained 53·4% of moisture which is excessive and only 32·5% of fat which is too little for cream cheese. Informal sample. See below (Formal sample in connection with this).
Cream Cheese	Contained only 34·4% instead of not less than 48·0% of fat and so was 28·3% deficient of fat due to the presence of an excess of water. Imported product. Local retailer interviewed. All stocks withdrawn from sale. Retailers have taken the matter up with the suppliers, who have informed them that pending further investigations this product would be withdrawn throughout the country.
Non-Brewed Condiment ..	22·5% deficient of acetic acid, containing 3·1% instead of not less than 4·0%. Letter of warning sent.
Pork Sausage	10·9% deficient of meat, containing 57·9% instead of 65·0%. Letter of warning sent.
Stewed Steak and Kidney with Gravy	The label did not carry a complete list of ingredients as required by the Labelling of Food Order. New labels provided which stated a complete list of ingredients.
Boned Chicken in Chicken Jelly	Contained 84·0% of meat but label might be read as describing this article as Boned Chicken which should contain 95% meat. Matter taken up with importers on whose behalf the product is canned.

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1935, Section 68 and The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13

58 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with results as follows:—

	Samples
Provisional Grade 1	51
Provisional Grade 2	2
Provisional Grade 3	1
Provisional Grade 4	4

In addition 7 samples of ice cream liquid mix were submitted for bacteriological examination for check purposes.

Miscellaneous Visits

793 visits were made for appointments, interviews, licensing and investigations.

Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

11 samples were submitted for analysis as follows:—

Basic Slag	2
London Fertiliser	1
Garden Fertiliser	2
Growmore Fertiliser	1
Fish Guano	1
Grass Meal	1
Sow and Weaner Pig Meal	1
Battery Mash	1
Velvetone	1

All these samples were within the prescribed limits of variation permitted except for one.

In this the analyst reported that the amount of soluble phosphoric acid found was 0·7% less than the amount stated and that the amount of insoluble phosphoric acid was 1·2% more than the amount stated. Both these differences exceeded the limits of variation. The matter was referred to the Inspector of the area where the produce is packed. A reply was received from him stating that complaints of this nature are of frequent occurrence and that visits had been made to the manufacturers who stated they have no control over the reversion factor. Further checks would be taken by them before the products left the works. The Agricultural Analyst has since intimated that it might be that the original sample contained the phosphates as declared, within the limits of variation, as at the time of analysis a check was made whether any of the soluble phosphate had reverted and it was found that the reverted phosphate amounted to 1·5%. The analyst further stated that a correction for this reversion gives in the original sample:—

Phosphoric Acid Soluble in water ..	2·80%
Phosphoric Acid Insoluble in water ..	2·20%
Total Phosphoric Acid	5·0%

The local retailer was interviewed and informed that the analysis on remaining stocks should be amended.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959
The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953
The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953

All samples taken for bacteriological and biological tests were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service (Medical Research Council), Stafford.

DESIGNATED MILK

409 samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological examination as follows:—

TUBERCULIN TESTED (CHANNEL ISLAND)—1

Failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test (4 hrs.)

TUBERCULIN TESTED (FARM BOTTLED)—2

2 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (CHANNEL ISLAND) PASTEURISED—55

55 passed the Phosphatase Test.
40 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

In 15 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the results of the Methylene Blue Test were rendered void.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)—127

127 passed the Phosphatase Test.
88 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

In 39 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the results of the Methylene Blue Test were rendered void.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (STERILISED)—22

22 passed the Turbidity Test.

HIGH TEMPERATURE SHORT TIME PASTEURISED—107

106 passed the Phosphatase Test.
1 failed to pass the Phosphatase Test (6 units).
81 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

In 26 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the results of the Methylene Blue Test were rendered void.

CHANNEL ISLAND MILK (PASTEURISED)—4

4 passed the Phosphatase Test.
4 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

PASTEURISED (HOLDER PROCESS)—22

22 passed the Phosphatase Test.
16 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

In 6 instances, owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the results of the Methylene Blue Test were rendered void.

STERILISED MILK—69

69 passed the Turbidity Test.

BIOLOGICAL TEST

Three samples of designated milk were submitted for biological test for Tuberculosis with results as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested (Channel Island) Milk—1 negative.
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)—2 negative.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

243 visits to dairies in connection with sampling, inspections, alterations and repairs, etc., were made.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. FOOD HYGIENE

During 1960, a large new bacon factory and abattoir was opened in the City to replace smaller, unsatisfactory premises, the licence of which was surrendered. The building incorporates all the latest features of this particular trade. The design of the premises, which achieve a commendable structural standard, had been made possible by continuous co-operation between the management, the architect, and this Department. The reconstruction and enlargement of another slaughterhouse, temporarily disused, was started towards the end of the year.

The Department prepared the Slaughterhouse Report which was required under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. This involved the most thorough survey ever made of slaughterhouses and slaughtering facilities in the City. It was necessary to hold lengthy consultations with all branches of the meat trade and organizations representing the interests of the consumers. The report covers the slaughtering needs of the City and the capacity of the slaughtering establishments within the City to meet the demand.

The Slaughterhouse Reports, for England and Wales, which had to be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, were of great importance, and upon them will be based the pattern of slaughtering for, probably, the next two decades. It is hoped that our report will be favourably received by the Minister, and that he will accept the date fixed by the Corporation by which all slaughterhouses within the City area must comply fully with the Regulations.

The hygiene practised in slaughterhouses is still far from the level desirable although there is evidence that it is slowly improving. It is proving to be difficult to persuade the production side of the meat industry that a high standard of hygiene is not only consistent with the craftsmanship that is required, but is also an important means of improving the keeping qualities of the meat, making their commodity safer and more attractive to the public.

During the year, 45,089 Units of animals were slaughtered and examined in the City and 101 tons of meat and offal were condemned, as compared with 47,696 Units slaughtered and 149 tons of meat and offal condemned during the previous year.

In addition to the animals slaughtered in the City, a certain amount of Home-Killed meat continues to be received from outside areas, and Imported meat (frozen and chilled) is distributed from three depots situated in Seaford Street and Stoke Road, Shelton. Frequent visits are made to these establishments and to the Meat Markets throughout the City for the purpose of carrying out meat and other foods inspections.

The success of the Tuberculosis eradication scheme is being increasingly felt. The incidence of Tuberculosis met in carcases examined is continuing to decline and there is every indication that the health of animals slaughtered for food is gradually improving.

Large quantities of tinned food and vegetables are inspected annually at the wholesale warehouses which are located in the City. During the course of the year 347 wholesale warehouses and shops were visited for the purposes of inspecting foodstuffs other than butchers' meat.

Comment has previously been made in this report concerning the dangers involved in the trade of selling diseased meat for use as a feeding stuff for pet animals, and it is pleasant to be able to record that regulations have now been introduced strengthening very considerably the hands of local authorities in the control of this trade. The Meat (Staining and Sterilizing) Regulations, 1960, have now come into force and these require the staining and/or sterilizing of meat from knackers' yards and slaughter-houses. The object is either to make the meat safe to handle or to make it recognizable as a potentially dangerous commodity. Whilst the regulations do not go as far as is desirable, there is now at least some measure of control, and supervision is possible.

The dangers of this trade cannot really be over-estimated, and with the expansion in the keeping of pet animals and fur breeding establishments, there is bound to be an increase in the demand for meat to feed these animals. Meat which is diseased is a double danger inasmuch as it may infect the pet animal, which may, in turn, transmit infection to a human being. Alternatively, there may be direct infection through handling the meat or the utensils used in its preparation or through the contamination of human food. Any person feeding this type of meat to pet animals is strongly advised only to purchase it from shops where either the meat sold has been properly sterilized, or where it is adequately stained to indicate its unfitness.

When handling the meat, great care should be taken to have cuts and abrasions properly protected by means of waterproof dressings. Utensils used in preparing and serving the meat should be washed separately from those used for human food and, if possible, sterilized after use. The handler should wash his hands with scrupulous care after each occasion on which he has been in contact with such meat. Separate fly-proofed storage should be available for this meat and there should be separate storage for dishes and utensils which are used.

MEAT AND GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION

Animals Slaughtered and Inspected in the City

Cattle	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Pigs*	*Total Animals*	*Total Units*
16,771	1,207	67,475	43,344	128,797	45,116

Details of Condemnations

Carcases found to be affected with Tuberculosis

					Weight of Meat Condemned			
					T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
61 Cattle	(·37%)	comprising	20 whole carcases	(·12%)	5	11	3	15
		and	41 part carcases	(·25%)				
1 Calf	(·08%)	comprising	1 whole carcase	(·08%)	–	1	2	4
1,032 Pigs	(2·38%)	comprising	10 whole carcases	(·023%)				
		and	1,022 part carcases	(2·35%)	6	8	3	–
1,094 animals	(·85%)	comprising	31 whole carcases	(·024%)				
		and	1,063 part carcases	(·83%)	12	2	–	19

Carcases found to be affected with other diseases

					T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
136 Cattle	(·81%)	comprising	22 whole carcases	(·13%)				
		and	114 part carcases	(·68%)	6	9	2	10
37 Calves	(3·06%)	comprising	37 whole carcases	(3·06%)	–	12	–	17
122 Sheep	(·18%)	comprising	63 whole carcases	(·093%)				
		and	59 part carcases	(·087%)	1	5	3	14
160 Pigs	(·37%)	comprising	52 whole carcases	(·12%)				
		and	108 part carcases	(·25%)	3	4	—	12
455 animals	(·35%)	comprising	174 whole carcases	(·13%)				
		and	281 part carcases	(·22%)	11	11	2	25

Total number of Carcases affected (Tuberculosis and other Diseases)

					T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
197 Cattle	(1·19%)	comprising	42 whole carcases	(·25%)				
		and	155 part carcases	(·94%)	12	1	1	25
38 Calves	(3·15%)	comprising	38 whole carcases	(3·15%)	–	13	2	21
122 Sheep	(·18%)	comprising	63 whole carcases	(·093%)				
		and	59 part carcases	(·087%)	1	5	3	14
1,192 Pigs	(2·75%)	comprising	62 whole carcases	(·14%)				
		and	1,130 part carcases	(2·61%)	9	12	3	12
1,549 animals	(1·20%)	comprising	205 whole carcases	(·16%)				
		and	1,344 part carcases	(1·04%)	23	13	3	16

Total Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned

Meat				*Offal*				*TOTAL Meat and Offal*			
T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
23	13	3	16	77	2	2	11	100	16	1	27

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS WHICH NECESSITATED THE CONFISCATION OF THE WHOLE OF THE CARCASE AND ORGANS

	Cattle	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Pigs*	*Total*
Cysticercus Bovis	1	—	—	—	1
Dropsy, Generalised ..	7	3	9	3	22
Emaciation, Generalised ..	2	1	24	1	28
Fever, Acute	1	1	2	15	19
Immaturity	—	22	—	1	23
Moribund	2	2	13	5	22
Multiple Injuries	1	—	5	—	6
Nephritis	3	2	—	—	5
Ochronosis	—	—	—	2	2
Pericarditis, Septic ..	—	—	2	2	4
Pneumonia, Gangrenous ..	1	—	—	—	1
Pyaemia	1	2	8	14	25
Septicaemia or Septic Intoxication	3	2	—	7	12
Swine Fever	—	—	—	1	1
Umbilical Pyaemia ..	—	2	—	—	2
Uraemia	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS ..	22	37	63	52	174

CARCASES OF ANIMALS (HOME-KILLED) BROUGHT INTO THE CITY FROM OTHER DISTRICTS:—

Cattle	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Pigs*	*Total Animals*	*Total Units*
84	429	888	33	1,434	416

IMPORTED MEAT AND OFFAL (FROZEN AND CHILLED) DEALT WITH AT THE CITY ABATTOIR:—

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
Carcase Meat	47	5	1	4
Offal	—	3	3	23
TOTAL ..	47	9	0	27

The Tuberculosis (Reactors) Order, 1950
(Brought into Operation in October, 1954)

During the year 181 cattle were dealt with under this Order at the City Abattoir. 12 of these cattle were found to be unfit for human consumption necessitating the condemnation of each entire carcase and organs.

Tuberculosis (England and Wales Attested Area) Order, 1960

This Order became operative on 1st October, 1960, and requires that all cases of Tuberculosis found in cattle received at Slaughterhouses direct from cattle markets or other sources shall be reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. During the period under review 32 such cases were found and, where applicable, were reported to the Animal Health Division.

Cysticercus Bovis

In the 7 cases discovered in cattle slaughtered in the City, 5 were affected with viable cysts requiring the condemnation of 1 entire carcase and organs and the treatment of the remaining 4 carcases by freezing at 15°F.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Canned meat	3	3	—	4
Canned fruit	1	14	2	25
Canned milk	—	3	—	15
Canned fish	—	5	1	18
Canned vegetables	2	7	—	14
Canned soups	—	8	—	18
Bacon and ham	—	9	—	17
Rice	—	1	—	20
Fruit juice	—	—	1	6
Dried fruit	—	—	1	22
Rice pudding	—	—	2	17
Poultry	—	—	2	15
Cheese	—	—	—	2
Butter	—	—	2	—
Potted salmon	—	—	—	18
Tomato juice	—	—	—	7
Sugar confectionery	—	—	—	4
Preserves	—	—	—	23
Sausage	—	—	1	19
Pickles	—	—	1	9
Pressed meat	—	—	1	26
Wet fish	—	3	2	25
Vegetables	1	7	3	10
Coffee	—	—	—	1
Fruit	—	6	3	6
Spaghetti	—	—	1	—
Meat pies	—	—	—	20
Whole egg	—	—	2	15
Liquid egg	—	—	—	14
Miscellaneous	—	—	3	3
TOTALS	10	16	2	1

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED—*continued*

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Total condemned, 1960	10	16	2	1
Total condemned, 1959	17	19	—	9

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT

Humane Slaughtering

The stunning of animals is carried out by means of electrically operated instruments or captive bolt pistols.

Slaughterman's Licences

Slaughtermen are required to be licensed by a Local Authority and only fit and proper persons who have attained the age of 18 years are permitted to hold such a licence.

The total number of licences in operation at 31st December, 1960 is 89.

INSPECTION OF, AND VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES

	1959	**1960**
Slaughterhouses	Visited daily	
Offensive trades	49	**47**
Sweet manufacturer's premises	1	**1**
Hospital kitchens	1	**8**
Market stalls	23	**25**
Butchers' shops, stalls and preserved food premises	592	**752**
Milk processing plants	210	**225**
Other food retail premises	3,212	**3,641**
Ice cream shops and manufacturing premises	506	**506**
Food packing premises	—	**2**
Food stalls (fairgrounds)	3	—
Food premises—re condemnations	393	**347**
Markets	759	**774**
Food warehouses	40	**46**
Hawkers' carts, vans and mobile shops	88	**75**
Bakeries	95	**119**
Oatcake bakeries	71	**84**
Potato crisp factories	3	—
Community centres	—	**1**
Cafe kitchens	135	**164**
Fish frying premises	191	**240**
Industrial canteens	126	**192**
School meals centres	125	**105**
Snack bars	183	**171**
Mineral water factories	8	**1**
Bottling stores	26	—
Hotels/licensed premises	68	**80**
Hostels/boarding houses	12	—
Other visits	1,026	**885**
Merchandise marks	64	**43**
Chemists/herbalists	4	**12**
Food factories	—	**15**
TOTALS	8,014	**8,561**

PROSECUTIONS, 1960

Description	Fines			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Carrying meat without wearing a clean washable head covering	1	10	0		10	6
2. Dirty condition of bakehouse premises, defective equipment and food so placed as to be liable to contamination	8	5	0	4	4	0
3. Smoking whilst engaged in the handling of food		10	0		10	6
4. Selling a bag of substance described as pure cane sugar which was, in fact, washing soda. Case against the firm dismissed. Employee convicted		12	6	3	7	6
5. Dirty condition of kitchen structure and equipment in an industrial canteen, and defective condition of parts of the structure and equipment	10	0	0	2	2	0
6. Selling a portion of black pudding containing a surgical dressing of the adhesive plaster type	5	0	0	2	2	0
7. Using tobacco whilst handling open food	2	0	0	1	1	0
8. Defective condition of meat transport vehicle	4	0	0	2	2	0
TOTALS	31	17	6	15	19	6

Warning letters were sent by the Town Clerk in the following instances:—

(a) Carrying food in a motor vehicle which was in an unsatisfactory condition.

(b) Selling a fruit tart containing a sliver of metal.

(c) Selling a quantity of orange drink containing a piece of glass.

(d) Selling a quantity of black pudding containing a portion of cardboard label and a piece of string.

(e) Food premises in such a condition as to contravene the Food Hygiene Regulations.

(f) Smoking whilst handling open food.

(g) Dirty and defective condition of food premises.

(h) Defective condition of premises and fittings of butcher's shop.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES WATER BOARD

Register of Rainfall in 1960, kept at the Meir, Longton

(By the courtesy of C. V. Brown, Esq.)

	Total Depth (ins.)	*No. of days on which ·01 inch or more fell*
January	5·12	22
February	1·90	17
March	1·62	15
April	1·82	14
May	2·97	11
June	3·31	11
July	3·38	25
August	5·07	21
September	4·64	16
October	5·00	26
November	4·81	28
December	3·23	21
TOTALS	42·87	227

In 1959, the total rainfall was 24·65 inches.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the City is provided by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, and is mainly obtained from the wells and boreholes sunk in the New Red Sandstone rocks. A small quantity is obtained from springs issuing from the Millstone Grit.

The supply is a constant one, and practically all the houses within the City have a piped supply for domestic purposes. Only a few persons draw water from standpipes. Water is supplied also for the trade purposes of the district.

The water is not plumbo solvent and Chloramine treatment is applied to the whole of the water supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1960, the Board took 521 Bacteriological and 111 Chemical samples of water as supplied to the district, and they were reported on as being "very satisfactory, clear and bright in appearance and of the highest standard of bacterial purity, indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for the purpose of public supply". Of the total number of Samples taken, 100% were free from faecal contamination (Bacteria Coli) and 98% free from Clostridium Welchii organisms.

The total rainfall during the year was 42·87 inches, this being 30·1% *above* the standard average of 32·95 inches (35 years 1916—1950).

The use of water still continues its steady increase due to the development in property and industry, and as the margin between the water available from all the sources and the consumption is not yet great enough for safety the Board during the past year pressed forward with their new source of supply at Tittesworth, which is the raising of the embankment of an existing water impounding compensation reservoir.

This scheme is a departure from what has been the established order of the undertaking since its inception of obtaining naturally purified water from underground rocks, and will provide two well tried systems of supply.

When completed, Tittesworth Reservoir should augment the Board's supplies by a further 5,000,000 g.p.d. even in dry periods.

The 27″ diameter Inlet Main from Stockton Brook to Bucknall was completed and put into operation during the year, as was the new Bucknall Reservoir. The 27″ diameter main forms part of the pipeline to carry the water from Tittesworth to the new Bucknall Reservoir and Birches Head Reservoir.

Work proceeded on the new service Reservoir at Shootershills and at the end of the year approximately 30% of the work was completed.

The Board also completed the laying of an 18″ diameter trunk main, replacing a main 113 years old, from Birches Head to Hanley, being part of a large trunk mains renewal scheme.

During 1960, the average daily quantity of water consumed in the whole of the Board's area of supply amounted to 18,805,000 gallons, with a population supplied of 416,000, this represents an amount of approximately 45 gallons per head per day for domestic, trade, and waste purposes.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT HANLEY SEWAGE WORKS, LEEK ROAD, STOKE-ON-TRENT

(By the courtesy of W. H. E. Makepeace, Esq.)

MONTHLY TOTALS FOR 1960

	Inches
January	4·98
February	2·07
March	1·22
April	1·43
May	1·72
June	3·54
July	3·06
August	4·17
September	4·32
October	3·95
November	4·00
December	2·98
YEARLY TOTAL:	37·44

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